FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

L.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 21, 1833. [NO. 833.

UBLISHED, WEEKLY,
ard J. Hale,
um, if paid in advance;
g the year of subscrip-
at the end of the year.

NTS inserted for sixty cents
irst, & thirty cents for each
on. Advertisers are request-
ber of insertions desired, or
ued till forbid, and charged

itor must be post paid.

---

enteenth Annual Con-
tant Episcopal Church, in the
olina, will be held in the town
last Wednesday of May next,
of the month.
LEE WINSLOW, Sec'y.
, 1833.

---

otice.

Executor of Elisha Stedman,
order to close a Trust made
his Testator,) offer at Public
use in Fayetteville, on Thurs-
he following property, to wit:
an,
e Street,
on Carver's Creek.

JNO. OWEN.
32-ts.

---

otice.

R STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA,
e Cuba MOLASSES,
perior Porto Rico ditto,
r sale by
JONES FULLER.
32tf.

R SALE.

nastown Lime in good order,
ite Lead ground in Oil,
asses.
J. HUSKE & SON.
32tf.

ARTICLES.
Steam Boat Henrietta,

Jamison's water Crack-
ers,
Spanish Cigars,
Common ditto,
Maccaboy, } SNUFF,
Lorillard & } SNUFF,
Scotch } SNUFF,
Fresh Lime Juice,
Sweet Shrub,
Madeira & } WINE,
Old Port } WINE,
Cogniac Brandy,
Jamaica Rum,
Holland Gin, &c.
DAVID SHAW.
32-3w

House to Let,

the Summer Season, or for
year my Dwelling House, with
the necessary out-houses, sta-
h a garden well planted out for
d order, situated on Hay Mount,
Head of the Water Works,
f the very best Springs in the
pply to the Editor of the Ob-

DONALD McQUEIN.
, 13, 1833. 32 4w.

---

otice.

loped from my bed and board
go, without sufficient cause,
y forewarned from trading
rmined to pay no debt con

WM. ELLIS.
8, 1833. 32 6w.

---

otice.

eting of the Stockholders in
Navigation Company, will be
May, 1833, in the town of

GEO. McNEILL, *Sec'y.*
31-3w.

OTICE.

ebted to the Subscriber, either
count, are required to come for-
June next, and settle the same,
ounts and Notes will be hand-
or collection, according to law.
JAMES McKEOWN.
7, 1833. 31-3w

SALE,

k built **SULKEY**, up-
ngs.
C. P. MALLETT.

W BOOKS.

Tom Cringle's Log; Sarran's
s of the Poets; Humourist's
rskine; Romance of the Forest;
Book; Mrs. Barbauld's Stories;
es; Evenings at Home; Falco-
Worcester's Geography and At-
tion of Hymns, &c. &c.
E. J. HALE.

Notice.

y wife SARAH has left my bed
without any just cause. This is
rn all persons against harboring
my account, as I am determin-
of her contracting.
DANIEL McBANE.
N. C. *April* 30, 1833. 31-3t.

---

trayed,

rom the Subscriber, a bay
RSE, with a blaze in his face,
main cut off short, all his feet
ite—his hind feet white up to his
ll white spot near one ear. If any
him up, and cause me to get him,
Dollars and pay all expenses.
MICAJAH COX, Jr.
ty, May 3, 1833. 31-3w

EAP PAPER,
the Fayetteville Book Store.

Fayetteville Factory Mould
CANDLES,

Sold only by
W. S. LATTA,
W. WHITEHEAD,
H. HORN, and
N. McKINNON.
Fayetteville, April 29, 1833. §30-8w.§

Just Receiving

BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA.
100 Hhds. MOLASSES,
20 bbls. SUGAR,
25 bags COFFEE,
20 drums FIGS, &c. &c., for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD, & CO
April 30. 30tf.

Notice.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA,
15 Hhds. New Orleans SUGAR,
For sale by
JONES FULLER.
April 30, 1833. 30tf.

Notice.

ABSCONDED from the service of the Subscriber, about the 21st instant, an indented Apprentice, to the Tailoring Business, named EDWARD JARROTT, aged 17 years. It is supposed that he has made for Darlington or Marlborough, S. C.—All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing him, under the penalty of the law.
DUNCAN SMITH.
Fayetteville, 29th April, 1833. 30tf.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST Received, Humboldt's Travels, being No. 54 of the Family Library; Life of a Sailor; Characteristics of Women; Rights of Women; Italian Exile; Uncle Philip's Conversations about Natural History, being vol. 6, of the Boys and Girl's Library; Ladies' Medical Guide; Cecil's Works; Benjamin's Architect; Chitty's Pleadings, &c. &c. E. J. HALE.
April 30, 1833.

State of North Carolina.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

Aley Woodruff, Stephen Crump and his wife Delilah, Jonathan Wilkinson and Martha his wife, } *Petition for the sale of Lands.*
vs.
Matthew Parham, Ransom Parham, Sion Parham, Darling Parham, and Blount M Wood and Frances his wife.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Matthew Parham, Ransom Parham, Sion Parham, Darling Parham, Blount M Wood and Frances his wife, are not inhabitants of this State, therefore it is *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, printed at Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, that the said Matthew Parham and the rest of the above mentioned Defendants, appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in September next, and then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said Petition, or that the same will be taken pro confesso as to them and heard exparte.

Witness, *James L. Gaines*, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Lawrenceville, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1833, and of the A. I. the 57th.

[30 6t] JAS L. GAINES, *C. M E.*

LITERARY NOTICE.

THE Hon. George E. Badger will deliver the next Annual Address before the Literary Societies of the University, on Wednesday the 26th of June, the day preceding Commencement.
DIALECTIC SOCIETY.
March 27, 1833.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

PELEG PEARCE,

Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.
Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

The Circulating Library,

IS now arranged, and the public patronage solicited. It has been commenced upon a small scale, but it is intended to add to it, every new and interesting Work, as soon as possible after its appearance at the North.
E. J. HALE.
April 15.

Books and Stationary.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of Miscellaneous, Medical, Law, School, and Blank Books; Gilt and perfumed Letter and note Paper; Laid, vellum and plain Letter and Cap Papers, Fine Cutlery, Prints, Piano Music, &c. &c., selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, which he will sell low; many articles he believes at a lower price than they can be had at any Book Store in the State. Country Merchants will be supplied at reasonable prices.

In offering to the public a larger stock of Books than has been seen in Fayetteville for many years, the subscriber confidently anticipates an increase of that liberal patronage which the public have extended to foster a respectable establishment of this kind in the chief commercial Town of North Carolina. No exertion will be spared to make it worthy of that patronage.
E. J. HALE.
April 8.

Sugar, &c.

300 Bbls. SUGAR,
5 ditto SHELL BARKS,
15 ditto CIDER,
Just received and for sale by
THO SANDFORD & CO.

Mackerel.

30 Bbls. No. 2 and 3 late fall caught Mackerel, for sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.
March 5. 22tf.

Vinegar.

10 Bbls. prime cider VINEGAR, just received per Steam Boat and for sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts. French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices.
JNO. C LATTA.
Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.
April 18, 1833. 29tf

New Store.

LEWIS & ROSS,

HAVE just opened, next door to Doct'r. Jordan's Drug Store (in Green Street, near Eccles' Bridge,) a new and splendid assortment of

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Rich fig'd Gros-de Naps,
Coloured Florence Silks,
Blk and blue blk Marceline do,
Sinchews and Sarsnetts,
New style printed Muslins,
Do do Ginghams,
Calicoes of all kinds, some extra rich,
Crape Camblet, a superior article, for Gentlemen's Coats and Pantaloons,
Merino Cassimere,
Light Merseilles Vesting,
Rich fig'd Silk do,
Cambric Jackonet and Swiss Muslins,
Plaid and corded Cambrics,
New and splendid emb'd Crape dress Hdkffs,
Do do printed do do do,
Do do Gause do do do,
Do do 5-4 Crape Shawls,
Do do 5 4 Sewing Silk, do,
White and green Gause Veils,
Ladies' plain and fig'd border Hdkffs and Gentlemen's Silk do,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves,
Hosiery of all descriptions,
4-4 and 6 4 bed Tick,
3 4, 4 4 and 5-4 unbleached Muslins,
4 4 and 5-4 bleached do,
Domestic Stripes and Plaids,
Twilled do and Granderills,
Cotton and Madrass Hdkffs.

—ALSO—

Ladies' Leghorn and Dunstable Hats; Men's Palm leaf do; Combs of all sizes; Gentlemen's white and Blk Satin Beaver Hats; Ladies' Kid Morocco and Prunella Slippers; Gentlemen's Pumps and Calf Boots; Gentlemen's Stocks and Collars. *Also*, a few trunks SUMMER CLOTHING—in a word, all articles that are necessary to complete a good and desirable assortment of Goods—all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail at the lowest prices for *CASH*.

L. & R. will be constantly receiving additional supplies to their present stock, and hope by strict and persevering attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
Fayetteville, April 7, 1833. §27-tf.§

Just Received,

VOL 4, of Mrs. Edgworth's Work; Legh Richmond's Domestic Portraiture; The Cold Water Man; Irving's Columbus; Cooper's Novels, complete in 22 vols.; Watson's Biblical and Theological Dictionary, &c.
E. J. HALE.
April 22.

Mill Saws.

THE Subscriber has just received a few dozen Rowland's MILL SAWS of extra thickness, manufactured expressly for this market.
ARCH'D CAMPBELL.
April 16, 1833. 28tf.

Soap.

50 BOXES No. 1. bar *SOAP*, just received pr Steamer John Walker, for sale by
A. KIMBALL.
January 28 17-tf

Shoes, &c.

50 Cases, comprising a general assortment of SHOES, well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, received per Steamer Jno. Walker.
AMOS KIMBALL.
January 28. 17tf

FRESH GOODS.

JUST receiving by the Steamers John Walker and Henrietta, a fresh supply of SHOES, &c. *viz.*

Ladies' fine prunella Slips,
Ditto do kid do.
Ditto do seal do.
Misses' do cloth and kid do.
Children's morocco Bootees,
Ditto do ancle tie,
Ditto do cloth and morocco,
Ditto fine calf Bootees,—*Also*,
Mens' and Boys' lined & bound Brogans & Shoes,

HATS.

Gentlemen's fine black fur Hats,
Ditto do white do do.
1 case silk finish, a beautiful article,
and common.

TRAVELLING TRUNKS.

A few travelling Trunks, for sale Cheap.

CHAIRS, &c.

20 dozen Windsor Chairs,
8 do raised seat,
2 do raised seat rocking.

All the above will be sold on very reasonable terms at wholesale or retail, South corner of Market Square, by
L. R. BRADLEY.
Fayetteville, April 29, 1833. 30tf.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he is now receiving at his Store, on the North corner of the Market Square, a very extensive assortment of Seasonable GOODS, selected in New York and Philadelphia, from the latest importations.—His stock is now unusually complete, embracing a great variety of *Seasonable, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, China, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c.*,

All of which will be offered by wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. Country Merchants and retail Purchasers generally, are invited to examine his assortment, which comprizes in part, *The following, viz:*

Super blue, black and mixt Saxony CLOTHS,
Extra super blue and black London ditto
Do ditto green, claret, brown and olive, do.
Do ditto dark Oxford and light mixt, do.
Superfine black, drab and buff Cassimere,
Do black, brown and green crape Camlet, a beautiful article for gentlemen s wear,
Princetta & Brochella, black, blue, green & brown,
Fine black and light mixt Erminett and merino Cassimere,
Black Lasting and Goat's hair blue Camlet, a superior article,
Rowen Cassimere, printed Stormonts, blue and yellow Nankeens,
White Satteen, imperial and Cantoon Cord, Beaverteens and Moleskin, plain and striped,
White and brown Jeans and Drillings, some very superior—French Linen,
A large assortment of Valencia, Marseilles, silk Velvet, light and dark, plain and figured Vestings, some very handsome,
Irish Linens, in whole and demi pieces, & Long Lawn, unusually cheap,
English, Scotch and French Ginghams, newest style, a great variety, & some really beautiful,
An extensive selection of English and American Calicoes and Prints, some choice styles, very cheap,
Some beautiful 4-4 French Muslins, a splendid new article for Ladies' Dresses,
Super 6 4 French Bombazine and India Pongees
Black, brown, green, crimson and scarlet Bombazetts,
Green, scarlet and crimson Moreens, very cheap,
A great variety of silks including the most fashionable colors,
Favaroni's and Matteoni's best Italian Lutstring,
Peu-de-Soi, a new and rich article—black, white and colored Satins,
Extra rich heavy India black Satin, Levantine, Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Green and brown Sarsnet for Calashes, and bordered do for umbrella covering,
Green, white, pink, blue and straw colored Florences, extremely low,
Striped and watered Satins and Gros-de-Naps, very rich, for Ladies' Bonnets,
A great variety of Ladies' silk Shawls & Hdkffs.
Some beautiful Hernani, do ditto,
Linen Cambric do. plain and bordered—fine Linen Cambric and Bishop Lawns,
Plain and figured Book, Swiss, Jaconet & Mull Muslins, checked and barred,
4-4 & 6-4 Cambric, fine and common—Furniture Dimity and Table Napkins,
Gentlemen's heavy Bandanna and Pongee Handkerchiefs, cheap,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk and cotton Hosiery,
Do. do. Gloves, & Gentlemen's thread do & Socks,
A large assortment of Ladies' Prunella, Morocco, Seal and Leather Shoes,
Ditto Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Bootees, cheap,
Gentlemen's fine beaver Hats, fashionable shape,
Youths' ditto, and Caps,
Ladies' Parasols and sun Umbrellas, some very beautiful, with ivory carved handles,
Gentlemen's silk and cotton do. of superior finish,
Do. fashionable Stocks, white and black Satin and Bombazine, a great variety & cheap,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, latest style,
Bonnet Ribbons, belt do. and Taffetas, a variety,
Lace Veils, super blond gauze do., and green Barege,
3-4, 4-4, 5 4, & 6-4 brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, cheap,
Fine Irish Sheetings, Russia Diaper and Sheetings,
A large assortment of Brazilian tuck & side Combs,
Some beautiful shell do., plain do and carved,
Perfumery, Essences, Macassar Oil, Otto of Roses, Pungents, Powder Puffs, Vestimental Soap, indellible Ink, German Cologne, &c. &c.
An extensive assortment of Hardware and fine Cutlery,
A variety of fine pen and pocket Knives, Ladies' best steel Scissors,
A large assortment of Crockery Ware, some elegant sets of China,
Saddlery, &c., Gig, Riding and Sportsmen's Whips, some very elegant,

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to be enumerated; all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.
ARCH'D CAMPBELL.
Fayetteville, N. C. April 16, 1833. 28tf.

Lumber.

75,000 Feet of LUMBER, consisting of wide quarter Boards, and Scantling of different sizes, for sale by the Subscriber, who will keep a constant supply of the various kinds at his Lumber Yard on Cool Spring street.
M. McGARY.
Fayetteville, April 22, 1833. 29tf.

Molasses, Coffee and Sugar.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
100 Bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
20 hhds. prime New Orleans Molasses,
15 do. prime Porto Rico do.
2 do. common quality do.
8 do. good Porto Rico Sugar,
—On Hand—
350 sacks blown SALT,
300 do. Liverpool ground do.
1000 bushels Liverpool do. in bulk,
500 do. Alum ditto,
40 bags Coffee,
8 barrels Sugar,
50 kegs Nails,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
German and blistered Steel,
50 barrels Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 & 3,
No. 1. Salmon, a good article,
10,000 lbs. good Bacon.

The above, together with other articles, too tedious to enumerate, make the Subscriber's assortment of Groceries (Liquors of all kinds excepted) worthy the attention of purchasers; they are invited to call and examine them.
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.
April 16, 1833. 28-tf.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

IN addition to his former Stock, is now receiving and offers for sale at his Store, North corner of Market Square, the following, viz:

75 bags prime green COFFEE,
35 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. Sugar,
Imperial Gunpowder, Souchong and Young Hyson Tea, in half and quarter chests and cannisters, suitable for families,
30 barrels double refined loaf and lump Sugar,
5 do. Louisiana refined ditto,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and Sicily Madeira, old Muscat and Malaga - - - } WINES,
Superior old Port, Champaigne and Claret,
Old Cogniac Brandy (Seignette brand) in pipes and quarter casks, *pure*,
Holland Gin, (Swan brand) old Jamaica Rum and Monongahela Whiskey, of excellent flavor,
15 hhds. N. E Rum,
40 boxes fresh Raisins, bunch and bloom, some in half and quarter boxes,
Soft shell Almonds, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, race Ginger, Cinnamon, Pimento, sweet Oil, superior fresh Mustard in cannisters, pearl Barley, &c.
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter, in pint and quart bottles,
Stoughton's Bitters, fresh Lime Juice and Lemon Sirup,
Sweet Chocolate and fine Salt in boxes,
Demijohns assorted sizes, wine and porter Bottles,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted sizes from 3d to 40d.
Dupont's Powder, bar Lead and Shot,
75 boxes mould candles, Spermaceti do.
50 sides sole Leather, some small sizes,
10,000 Spanish Segars, Saunders's best chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
3 ceroons Indigo, Chalk, Copperas, yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown and White,
Saltpetre, Alum, Spirits of Turpentine, Lamp Black, &c. &c. &c.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 16, 1833. 28tf.

WM. D. CLARK,

LATE from Virginia, having purchased the entire Stock of GOODS of Mr. A. W. Horton, will continue to transact a Dry Goods and Grocery Business, at the same stand, and flatters himself with the hope of having it in his power to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. In a short time he will receive a general supply of the various descriptions of Goods in the above line. He will also purchase and barter for all kinds of Country Produce, &c.

Mr A. W Horton will attend to and transact my business during my absence.
WM. D. CLARK.
Fayetteville, February 25. 22tf.

Sugar and Coffee.

Just received by Steamboat John Walker.
20 Hhds. SUGAR,
60 bags prime Coffee,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

PENSIONERS' BLANKS,

For sale at the Book Store.

New Orleans Sugar.—We are not a little surprised at the falling off of the exports of Sugar from N. Orleans within the last two or three years. The New Orleans Price Current of the 20th gives the following Exports—

From Oct. 1, to April 20,	21,403 hhds.	1,952 bbls.
Same time last year,	26,830 hhds.	1,995 bbls.
Same, year before,	36,811 hhds.	1,962 bbls.

Thus it appears that the quantity exported is about 5,000 hhds. less than last year, and 15,000 less than the year previous. The surplus taken up the river, and through the lake to Mobile, is not taken into account, unless the increased consumption and the export up the river will account for the deficiency.—*Jour. of Com.*

Blankets.—The Buffalo Woollen Manufacturing Co. have closed a contract with government, for 2000 blankets, to be furnished after the opening of navigation. They have also received an "unlimited" order, for the season, for fine bed blankets, from an extensive house in New York. This order, and the government contract, are to be filled at prices wholly satisfactory to the company; and we take more pleasure in stating these facts, as while they point to the growth and prosperity of the West, their publication may tend to fix attention upon an infant manufacturing establishment, the superior fabrics of which render it every way worthy of extended support.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

"A *boat* by any other name would smell as sweet!"

Last week a boat appeared at the basin of the Delaware Division of the Canal for a clearance to Bristol. Every boat navigating the canal is obliged by law to have its name painted in some prominent part. The boat in question bore upon her stern the startling title of "*Hell's Point!*" On the collector making inquiry of the captain why he had chosen such an unusual as well as unchristian title, he replied, "it was the name of some celebrated river in Greece." It afterwards appeared to be the *Hellespont*, which a worthy sign painter, from the sound, made "*Hell's Point!*"—*Argus.*

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale:—I propose making a few remarks in reply to your correspondent "*Senex*," and must request the use of the columns of your paper for that purpose.

He sets out in his communication to you, by doubting the honesty of those who deal in spirits, and says, if I be one of them, he hopes I do not sometimes sell water for spirits. This solicitude for me, I would be willing to attribute to the goodness of his heart, if it did not at the same time shew in him a want of candor and sincerity in the cause which he has undertaken to advocate; for it would seem, if he was as desirous to prevent men from getting drunk as he would have us to believe he is, he never would wish or hope that I should sell spirits instead of water, but would rather that all should sell water instead of spirits. Thus we see that the depravity of his heart is united with a weakness of the understanding which makes him treacherous without art and a hypocrite without the power to deceive. I stated in my former communication to you, that those who deal in spirits were not guilty of any crime because they dealt in the article unaccompanied with any bad intent, but your correspondent 'Senex' tells us they are guilty because their real object is the acquisition of gain, which is alone sufficient to constitute their guilt without any bad intent, and refers us to the case of a robber or counterfeiter, and says that the spirit seller is doubtless as innocent as they are, neither of whom had any particular malevolent or bad intent, but found it inconvenient to be poor. But, sir, I think it is obvious that they were influenced by the very worst of motives, for they had determined on violating both the laws of God and man, and did do it knowing them to be such, and that was what constituted their guilt and not their desire of gain. The desire of gain, I believe is commendable in all; none can be blamed for using his exertions in a lawful way, to endeavor to escape the inconvenience of poverty. Selling spirits then, is a lawful calling, approbated by the laws of our country, and the old man ('Senex') must surely be in his dotage, and staggering in the twilight of his brains, or he never would undertake to shew that those who followed a lawful calling, was on a footing with a high way robber. I also stated in the communication above alluded to, that selling spirits was not a moral transgression, neither was any act that was not distinctly forbidden by holy writ. 'Senex' takes an exception to this rule, and says by adhering to it, we could not on Scriptural authority, convict a man for stealing a gold watch, because the stealing of gold watches is not forbidden in Scripture. From this I infer that he regards the stealing of a watch and the stealing of a needle as two different acts; but I do not. I regard them as being both the same act in a moral sense; since they both constitute the same guilt. The laws of God do not operate on the actions of men, but on the offence, and I spoke in relation to the different grades or classes of moral offences, and not to the great variety of ways by which the same offence can be committed.

I would here inquire of 'Senex' if he be not one of those who sell wine instead of distilled spirits. The Temperance Society permits their members to deal in wine, ale, and cider, and if the selling of any kind of intoxicating liquors constitutes a moral crime, it is the selling wine, ale, and cider, for, at the time the Old and New Testaments were written, there was no such thing in the world as distilled spirits, nor for many centuries afterwards, and as such, if the Bible says that the selling of any kind of liquors is a crime, it must allude to the selling of wine, ale, and cider, as that was the only kind that was in the world at the time it was written; and if "Senex" be one of those who deal in this traffick, I trust he will leave off persecuting those who deal in distilled spirits, or first pluck the beam out of his own eye, before he attempts to extract a mote from the eye of another.

I shall now proceed to make a few remarks in relation to the Temperance Society; on the design and consequences that are likely to result from it. There is one bad effect which it seems to have had amongst our clergymen.—We all know, that amongst clergymen as well as amongst other men, there are some who have not correct notions of religion, nor sufficient respect for the feelings and opinions of others, and are governed more by public opinion than they are by the Bible; these clergymen, seeing the large number of Christians that have associated themselves in this society in opposition to the Spirit Seller, never wait to examine their Bible to see whether he is guilty or not, but take it for granted he is, and speak of him in the Pulpit in a manner which they are not warranted by that Holy Book; for if those who sell Spirits do not thereby transgress against either the laws of God or man, I cannot believe that they deserve to be villified and pointed out from the Pulpit by clergymen and held up to their congregations as a corrupt portion of our community. Before a clergyman should act in this way, he should be as much convinced of their guilt as he would of a mathematical demonstration; and I must think that he who acts in this unfeeling and cruel way towards those whose guilt is of dubious character, or matter of opinion or speculation, is unworthy of his calling, and his religion is not worth a pin. It cannot be of that kind of religion that produces charity, mercy, liberality, and good will to all mankind, but of that narrow and contracted kind which makes a man hate every body else, except those who believe, think and act like himself.

But my principal objection to the Temperance Society is, that I believe it to be designed eventually to endeavor to put a stop to the practice of getting drunk, by the aid of our laws and civil tribunals, and in this way, lay the foundation for a union of Church and State. There is no other means by which they could possibly hope to contend successfully, against a practice that commenced almost with the creation of the world, and has stood the force and disapprobation of public sentiment, to the present day. But they tell us they have nothing in contemplation but to reclaim the drunkards, and improve the morals of Society, by the force of example and public disapprobation. If they can effect what they propose, by the force of example and public opinion, they will prove to the world, that we have reached the dawn of the millennium, and human nature is rapidly approaching to that degree of perfection, which will shortly make it unnecessary to have any laws or penalties to regulate or restrict the conduct of men.—But their conduct plainly indicates that they are aiming at something more than to reclaim the drunkards, and improve the morals of Society. If their object is only to reclaim the drunkards, why is it they wish men to become members of their Society, who never drink spirits; I think they can shew no good reason for this. And if they were desirous to improve the morals of society, by preventing men from getting drunk, they could not possibly be so silly as to expect to accomplish it, by preventing the use of one kind of intoxicating liquors, and at the same time, permitting the use

of another. They must surely see if the use of distilled spirits was entirely abandoned, society would hardly be benefitted by it; for before the art or process of making it was discovered, dissipation and intemperance in drinking, prevailed in the world to a very great extent. I would also inquire of them, if they do not intend to avail themselves of the aid of our civil authorities, why are they trying to interest our legislators in favor of their cause, and why are they organizing a Congressional Temperance Society, and a State Temperance Society, and why are they adopting resolutions amongst themselves, not to support any person for a public office who is inimical to their cause, and why are they getting up presses to support their cause? I should like to hear these things explained, for I am not disposed to be unfriendly to a Society that proposes to accomplish so much good, unless the design or consequences that may result, be bad. But, sir, there is another fact connected with this society, calculated to awaken suspicion, and deserves the consideration of every true patriot. It is principally composed of christians belonging to different denominations, they seem to be the first movers of the scheme or project, as though there were no patriots or philanthropists in the country but themselves, and we all know that christians are under no greater obligation to prevent vice and immorality than others are, and they are under none to God; for to endeavor to prevent vice and immorality by restricting the conduct of men, is not a duty which a christian owes to God, but one which he and all others owe to society; when he has pointed out to his neighbour the consequences of his disobedience, his duty to God is at an end, he is not required to do any thing that will have the slightest effect in restraining his will or free agency. I will here observe that I do not wish to be understood as questioning the fidelity or purity of the motives of the larger portion of our religious population; yet, I believe there is a scheme on foot, amongst some of their prominent leaders to effect an amalgamation of Church and State; they have been heard to tell their congregations after having failed to stop the transportation of the mail on the sabbath, not to despair, for in a few years they would be able to fill the legislative halls and all the public offices from the President down to a Constable with christians. Now, sir, I should like to know why they wish to fill these places with christians? Do not our laws already grant universal toleration in matters of religion? Have not the members of every creed and denomination, a right to worship God in their own way, and "under their own vine and fig-tree, and none dare to molest them?" And whilst our laws and institutions guarantee to them these privileges, I am sure it cannot concern them very materially what the religious opinions of our President are, or whether he be a Christian, Jew, or an Infidel; neither can it concern the prosperity of the christian religion; for no human law has yet been able to obstruct its progress in the world, nor can any human law add to its prosperity. The plan which they intend to bring about—a union of Church and State, is also very plain. The great barrier which lies in their way, is that the christians of this country are divided amongst themselves by different creeds.

In order to obviate this difficulty, their object is to unite them all on some one principle, or in other words to endeavor to create a uniformity of sentiment amongst them in believing that it is right that our government should legislate for the suppression of some crime that is exclusively of moral character, and this is what I believe they wish to accomplish by the Temperance Society; for if they can unite all religious classes in the belief that it is right that our laws should interfere to prevent men from getting drunk and can get their party sufficiently strong so as to control our legislative body, the unholy alliance of Church and State is then begun; we should soon see this proud and youthful land polluted by a temporal tribunal before which we should have to appear to answer for our transgression against God.

This is what they had in view when they tried to stop the mail on the Sabbath and the reason why they have dropped the matter and left off petitioning Congress on the subject, is that they found they could not unite all religious classes on the principle of stopping the mail on the Sabbath, for the Methodists who compose a very large portion of the christians of this country, generally refused to come into the measure with them; their object is now then to concentrate all their forces on the Temperance Society, and I fear it will prove a most powerful engine to wield the destinies of this country, for they will not only be able to unite all religious classes but will add to their number many unsuspecting and well disposed persons.

I hope that the friends of civil liberty and all those that respect religion, and the rights of conscience, will not repose too much confidence in this Society, nor permit themselves to be betrayed by a kiss. The object proposed to be accomplished is a good one, but I fear the design is bad. This Society cannot do any good, it may in some place have a temporary effect, but to say that it can produce any permanent or lasting effects on the morals of this country is idle to talk about, and it may do much harm, it may bring on us a worse evil than the one it proposes to rid us of—let us then be admonished by the fable of that sagacious animal that refused to suffer his friend to drive from him the flies that were sucking his blood because he said it would give place to a more hungry swarm.

C.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale:—We take pleasure in announcing to our fellow citizens that the Grand Jurors of this County, at the last term of its Superior Court, refused to subscribe to certain resolutions requiring of them, not to support any candidate for public office, who would in any way use spirits, for the purpose of procuring their election. We say we feel pleasure, because we regard it as a great victory in favor of free principles and the exercise of the rights of conscience. We are glad to see the good sense of the County feelingly alive on this subject and unwilling to sacrifice their liberties to such superstitious and exploded nonsense. FAIR PLAY.

I am a character well known in England, and there are few, either high or low, rich or poor, that are not acquainted with me. I shun cities and towns, and take up my abode towards the extremity of a village. I am a stranger to virtue and innocence, therefore, with the fair sex I never appear. In respectable society I am never admitted, but in a gang, among gypsies and beggars I am a principal character, and without me smuggling would do nothing. I never appear in day time, but in the middle of night, and late in the evening, and always in disguise. I am fond of gaming, and always end in cheating, stealing, and plundering. It is the opinion of Burns and Blackstone that I should be put in jail, but I was certainly never there yet. From what I have said, you may suppose me some thief or pickpocket; but to prove that I am neither, I delight not in a crowd, and no sooner appear before one than it is gone.

[The letter G.]

PENSIONRE'S BLANKS,

For sale at the Book Store.

THE CASE OF LIEUT. R. B. RANDOLPH.

The Alexandria Gazette of Monday last contains an Address to the Public, from Ex-Lieut. Randolph, containing an Exposition of the circumstances which preceded his recent dismission from the Navy by the President of the United States. We feel it to be due to our readers to place before them all that part of the statement, and the documents appended to it, which seems to be vindicatory. There are some passages, accusatory of other individuals, which we omit, in the hope of avoiding the introduction of a controversy into our columns, the merits of which are to be hereafter determined, it would appear, in the Courts of Law, and in part by an appeal to Congress. Where any thing of this nature is omitted, the place of omission is designated, in the following address, by asterisks, (* * * *.)—*Nat. Intell.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

Robert B. Randolph, late Lieutenant in the Navy of the United States, having recently announced his dismission from the service by the President, will now undertake, for the information of his fellow citizens generally, and of his late associates attached to the Navy, to expose the circumstances which have led to this catastrophe.

In the Spring of 1828, John B. Timberlake, Purser of the U. S. frigate Constitution, died at Port Mahon, from the effects of derangement, in a fit of which he had unfortunately maimed himself, by cutting his throat. Commodore Patterson, then Commander of the frigate, directed me, verbally, to assume the duties of Acting Purser, as the successor of Mr. Timberlake. About to become the recipient of the money, slops, and other effects belonging to the United States, which were left by my predecessor, it was not my duty to count the money, or take an inventory of the effects.—Common sense might teach any one that the counting of the money, and surveying the effects, devolved upon others, before I could be made responsible. I participated in neither.

It has been testified, however, by Capt. Patterson, that he gave verbal orders to his First Lieutenant to cause the money to be counted, and an account taken of it to be delivered to me; and also to designate three officers of the ship, to make an inventory of all the public effects, before they should be delivered over. Captain Patterson has further deposed, that Lieutenant Vallette, the gentleman to whom these verbal orders were given, reported to him that all had been done as commanded. But the persons named by Lieut. Vallette, as those designated to perform the duties before mentioned, disclaim their appointment, and positively assert that they had no agency in making an inventory, or counting the money, and never had any knowledge of the money or effects left by Mr. Timberlake, except from hearsay.

These strange discrepancies in the evidence of gentlemen, made under the obligations of their oaths, necessarily called for the minutest examination by the Court and my Counsel; when, at length, it was positively ascertained that there had been no inventory taken of the public property; as Captain Patterson countermanded his own order to that end, upon the representation to him, by Lieut. Vallette, that the slops and stores were so situated as to render it very inconvenient to make an inventory thereof. The survey was postponed by order of Captain Patterson, until after the arrival of the Constitution at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts; when all the slops and stores were, by order of Captain Gallagher, surveyed and turned into the Navy Store, and receipted for by Mr. Bates, the Navy Store-keeper on that station.

So much for the reported inventories made at Port Mahon by orders of Captain Patterson. Here the investigation concerning the *mysterious* inventories, which from the beginning had existed only in fiction, might be terminated, but for the evidence of Captain Patterson, before the Court of Inquiry, who swore that when the Constitution came near the Light House, and before the survey took place in the Navy Yard at Charlestown, he inquired of me, whether I had forwarded to the Fourth Auditor duplicates of the inventories of these same slops and stores, and received an affirmative answer! The reader has seen, above, that no inventory had before been taken, and this with the knowledge, and in pursuance of the orders, of Captain Patterson himself. It is scarcely worth while to waste one word more on this subject.—How Captain Patterson could imagine that I had transmitted to the Fourth Auditor duplicates of inventories never made—or how I could answer in the affirmative, never having heard or seen any such inventories, I leave to every one to conjecture. It surpasses all my logic. Such, however, it will be seen, in the President's letter of dismission, (A.) is the testimony on which he has arrived at the decision, that I am unworthy of the Naval service of this Republic! * * * *

Had the President been actuated by correct motives, influenced by the proceedings and judgment of the Court of Inquiry, and sought information from the books and vouchers in the Navy Department, he must have come to other conclusions. * * * * I may, however, put up with my share of his denunciation, when in the same scrawl he stigmatizes the integrity and intelligence of the late Court of Inquiry in my case, composed of officers not surpassed in character and respectabilty by any in the service of the country.

With any slops that might have been on board when Timberlake died, I am wholly unacquainted. For some time before his death, and until the day of his interment, Norman and Morris, Timberlake's Clerks, had charge of all the slops which had been open for the use of the crew. What they must have issued, I had no means of knowing. It having been determined by Captain Patterson, that the slops and public stores in the hold, and other departments of the ship, should not be disturbed, I obtained, and receipted to our Consul at Port Mahon, Mr. Ladico, for a small amount of slops, which have been fully accounted for with the Government. During the inquiry concerning my slop account, the Court were of opinion that I had a credit for the amount of $178 in slops not belonging to my parcel. I did not feel disposed to dispute with my judges on so small a matter; and therefore, in forming my account current for the consideration of the accounting officers, I admitted that charge, although perfectly ignorant of any mixture of my slops with any remnant of those of my predecessor. Thus were closed, gratuitously on my part, any claims which the Government might have on me for their slops left by Mr. Timberlake, if any there were. In view of this miserable remnant, however inconsiderable, supposing it actually to exist, the President, in his peculiar candor and magnanimity, designated the slops and stores turned into the Navy Store at Charlestown, as the property of the United States, "*some stores* which were stored away under the ship's provisions," amounting in all to more than three thousand dollars! some stores in comparison with the enormous quantity supposed to have cost $178.

In relation to the slops and public stores, it will be seen that the President recites "that verbal orders were given, directing an inventory to be taken according to law," without intimating by whom given, or to whom given, leaving room for the inference that the *laches* is imputable to me. That it may be seen how accurately the President has interpreted the law, screening the guilty, and impugning the innocent, I here insert two extracts, Nos. 14 and 15, from the Rules and Regulations for the Naval Service of the U. S. under the head "of stores and provisions," viz:

14. "On the death of an officer, having charge of stores, his public papers shall be separated from those of a private nature, the former to be forwarded by a safe conveyance to the Fourth Auditor, and the latter, together with his private effects, to be put in charge of such officer as the Capt. of the ship may appoint for that purpose, to be preserved for the benefit of the legal representatives of the deceased, unless, from particular circumstances, the Capt. shall deem it advisable to dispose of them at public sale; in which case a duplicate of the inventory, with an account of the disposal or sale, shall be transmitted to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

15. "If an officer having charge of stores, should, from any accidental circumstances, be separated from his ship, the Capt. shall proceed to survey and ascertain the state of the stores, as though such officer were actually dead or discharged; and he shall, as in a like case, appoint another officer to act in his place, giving the earliest intelligence of his proceedings to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury."

So much of the rules and regulations as I have here inserted, consist especially of instructions to Captains, and they are now produced to show to the people, and my late brother officers, how unjustly and tyranically the President has acted towards me, while he suffers the negligent and guilty Captain to remain in command of a squadron in the Mediterranean. It is somewhat unintelligible to any one not conversant with the history of my case, that there should be a motive with the President to harass and degrade me, who acted in all this affair in a subordinate capacity, and by the commands of Capt. Patterson.

With respect to the small stores on board belonging to Mr. Timberlake, the explanation is short and simple. Mr. Timberlake died indebted to Mr. Norman, his clerk, something more than $600 and before his death expressed a desire to secure him out of his small stores. He directed Norman to make a schedule of them, that he might assign them to him; but before the article could be prepared, he grew so ill, that he was unable to execute it. Captain Patterson, knowing the wishes of Mr. Timberlake, requested me to execute the arrangement for Norman's benefit, as if it had been completed by him before he sunk into the arms of death. These stores were sold at auction by order of the Secretary of the Navy, and out of the proceeds I satisfied the claim of Norman within a very few dollars. This is a simple and true account of a transaction upon which the President attempts to fix upon me an interference with the estate of Timberlake. Nothing but the most hideous obliquity could have so distorted his poor blind vision.

I have now done with Mr. Timberlake's slops and small stores; having no more agency in their disposition than that above stated, and which is matter of record, as the minutes of the proceedings of the late Court of Enquiry will abundantly prove, and which, according to the letter of Mr. Woodbury below, (B) had been examined and returned by the President without disapprobation.

I shall, in the sequel, tax the reader with a history of the money left by Purser Timberlake on his demise. The amount was reported to me, by those who counted it, to be 11,483 dollars, of which I immediately made a memorandum. This memorandum I voluntarily delivered to the Court, to save all fruitless inquiry about the money, having no motive to conceal the truth. My first impression was to charge myself with that sum—open a new account with the government, and at my risk disburse it in the service. This was positively prohibited by Capt. Patterson, and as peremptorily was I commanded to disburse it on the books of the late Purser. I implicitly obeyed; and in paying his rolls, and discharging the outstanding debts to the 31st March, 1828, exhausted the last dollar; inasmuch, that, with the permission and approbation of the commander of the Constitution, $1000 were borrowed of the Dutch Consul, to enable the ship to depart in credit from Port Mahon. All the vouchers taken for the payments, upon Timberlake's books, and of his outstanding debts, made out of the aforesaid $11,483, were turned in with his books & papers for his benfit, or rather the benefit of his estate; for all which he has received full credit, whilst I, who performed this task, by order of my superior, without emolument or compensation, have been denied the credit of a single dollar, in the very face of the judgment of the late Court of Enquiry, and the records and files of the Department.

With the sanction of Mr. Woodbury, I had access as well to my own accounts as to those of the late Purser; and I presented for the consideration of the accounting officers an account current, covering the whole sum which came into my hands, every item of which is supported by a legal voucher, precisely as if the account had been originally mine. The two accounting officers did not deign to ask or receive the slightest explanation; but rejected the whole as insupportable in any particular. Upon their iniquitous report, the President acted; having, as I believe, never seen one of the vouchers. Upon such a report, he charges me with presenting an account current, composed, *in a "great" degree*, of items which have notoriously passed to my credit, or are unfounded and frivolous. A more barefaced scandal was never penned, alike unmerited by me, and unworthy of the Chief Magistrate of the U. S.

Below will be found my account with the Government in settlement of its new claims upon me, (C) and I shall now wait two events—a suit at law which I fearlessly challenge, and the meeting of Congress, to which I shall appeal. In the mean time, I claim, for the defence of my honor, and protection of my dear bought fame, a generous interposition of all my late brothers in the service, no one of whom will have heard of the high handed oppression with which I have been assailed, without the deepest grief. I know they will bear testimony in my favor, even at the risk of an odious inquisition. * * * * * * If there be not honesty and firmness enough in the officers of the Treasury Department, to investigate the state of this concern, I will take it upon myself to bring it to an issue.

R. B. RANDOLPH.
Late of the U. S. Navy

(A.)

The President of the United States has carefully examined the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry, charged with the investigation of the conduct of Lieutenant Robert B. Randolph in connection with his account as acting Purser of the frigate Constitution.

It appears by the evidence of Commodore Patterson, commander of the ship, that upon the death of Purser John B. Timberlake, at Port Mahon, on the 2d day of April, 1828, Lieutenant Randolph was appointed acting Purser; and that verbal orders were given directing an inventory to be taken according to law of all the money and stores, public and private, left by the said Timberlake which were about to pass into the possesion of the acting Purser; and that it was reported this duty had been performed with the exception of some stores which were stowed away under the ship's provisions, she being nearly ready to sail for the United States.

It appears by the same testimony, that when the ship arrived near the Light House at Boston, Commodore Patterson inquired of Lieutenant Randolph whether the inventories of the money and property left by Mr. Timberlake had been sent to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, and was answered in the affirmative.

Nevertheless it appears by the evidence of those who were directed to take the inventories, that although the money was counted, no inventories of the stores were taken; and by the records and files of the Fourth Auditor's office it also appears that no account, either of the money or stores, was furnished to that office by Lieut. Randolph, or any other person.

It further appears, that in the settlement of his accounts at the office of the Fourth Auditor, Lieutenant Randolph neither charged himself with any portion of the money or stores left by Mr. Timberlake, nor gave any intimation that any had come into his possession.

It further appears, that after Lieut. Randolph had completed the payment of the ship's company on her arrival in the United States, he had left of the public money put into his hands for that purpose, upwards of $20,600; of which, upon the settlement of his accounts, he returned into the Treasury a little more than $10,000, applying the rest to his own use, and that he refused to state in his defence before the Court of Enquiry in what manner this surplus of funds had accrued.

It further appears, that in the year 1829, having arrived in the United States in July, 1828, and his accounts having been settled in October, of that year, Lieutenant Randolph paid to Thomas Norman, $600 of the funds remaining in his hands on account of Purser Timberlake, proving that he was not ignorant of the fact that all these funds had not been accounted for in his previous settlement with the Government.

It further appears, that the accounting officers of the Treasury were ignorant of the money and stores left by Mr Timberlake, until an unaccountable default exhibited in the settlement of his accounts led to inquiry into the means by which it had been produced; and when, in the course of that inquiry, it was ascertained that money and stores left by him had come into Lieut. Randolph's possession, the latter, when called on, refused to state the amount, or render any account of them, although he acknowledged that he had a memorandum of the amount of the money, indulging in passion and threats unbecoming an officer of the Navy, and not to be expected from a man of conscious integrity.

Considering these things, so clearly established by the testimony, the President cannot approve of so much of the finding of the Court as declares, "It does not appear that Lieutenant Randolph said any thing with an intention to mislead or deceive the commanding officer in relation to taking of inventories of articles left by Mr. Timberlake, or of the disposition made of them;" nor can he approve of the opinion expressed by the court, "that the before mentioned neglect of Lieutenant Randolph, and the irregularities in his manner of performing the duties of acting Purser, and keeping and making out his accounts, did not proceed from any intention to defraud the United States or Mr. Timberlake."

These conclusions, in the opinion of the President, are incompatible with Lieut. Randolph's failure to charge himself with the money and effects of Mr Timberlake, with the misinformation given by him to Commodore Patterson in relation to sending the inventories to the Fourth Auditor—with the appropriation to his own use, before the settlement of his accounts, of near ten thousand dollars of the money sent to him at Boston to pay off the ship's company, showing that he had an accurate knowledge what would be the result of that settlement—with his payment of $600 to Mr. Norman after the settlement of his account, which is a confession of his knowledge, that he had retained money belonging to the United States or to Mr. Timberlake—with his refusal to give information in relation to the money and property left by Mr. Timberlake as he was bound to do, as Purser of the Navy, by law—and with the manifestation of excitement and the violent language used by him when called upon for explanations.

And finally, instead of coming forward and correcting the errors of his account which have been developed by the Court of Enquiry, and returning into the Treasury the $4,303 11—which that Court after liberally admitting every claim advanced by him with a show of evidence, find to be still in his hands unaccounted for, he has presented to the accounting officers of the Treasury an account current, composed in a great degree of items which have notoriously passed to his credit, or are unfounded and frivolous, showing a balance of about $600 in his own favor against the United States, thereby evincing a determination not to refund any portion of the money which he has improperly applied to his own use, if it be possible to avoid it.

In the opinion of the President, the facts which appear in this case, and the conduct of Lieutenant Randolph throughout the investigation, prove him to be unworthy the Naval service of this Republic and an unfit associate for those sons of chivalry, integrity and honor, who adorn our Navy. The Secretary of the Navy is therefore directed to dismiss Lieut. Robert B. Randolph from the Naval service of the United States.

And the President trusts that the most efficient means will be resorted to by the Navy Department to prevent in future that total neglect and disregard of the rights of deceased officers and their families which form striking characteristics in this case.

ANDREW JACKSON.

April 18th, 1833.

[The other Documents appended to Mr. Randolph's statement consist of, 1st, A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, dated Jan. 24, 1833, informing him that the Court of Inquiry had reported a balance due the government of $4,303 11, and calling his attention to it. 2d, Mr. Randolph's account Current, exhibiting a balance due to himself of $920 98. 3d. the Certificates of T. Watkins, Auditor, & R. Cutts, Comptroller, dated in 1828 & 1829, admitting a balance due Mr. Randolph, on the settlement of his accounts 4th, An application by Mr. Randolph to Mr. Branch, Sec'ry of the Navy, Dec. 23, 1830, for a Court of Inquiry to settle the matters at issue between the 4th Auditor and himself, affecting his character. 5th, Mr. Branch's answer, Dec. 27, 1830, that a Court of Inquiry should be ordered as early as possible. And 6th, Mr. Woodbury's notice to Mr. R. May 4, 1832, that a Court of Inquiry had been ordered to assemble on the 4th June last.

THE MONUMENTAL CEREMONY.

Address of the Chairman of the Monumental Committee to the President of the United States, at the laying of the Corner Stone of the Monument to the Mother of Washington.

In the name of the Monumental Committee, I present you, General, the plate which is intended to distinguish that stone just adjusted by the Master of the Lodge as the corner stone of this pile. I am happy, sir, that he who has defended his country's rights when perilled in the cause of freedom, her cities when the haughty foe confident of success, pressed eagerly to seize their Beauty and Booty, has bled for her, risked life, fortune and honor in her cause, is here to add to the honors of this occasion. Who so meet to make a pilgrimage to this shrine of hallowed relics? Who so fit to seal the stone which crowns the corner of a monument to the Mother of Washington, as he who now occupies that exalted station first filled by the son of that Mother? Let the occasion, General, and its circumstances, excuse this, while we turn to remark more immediately on the object of our present regard. If we look to the page of History, or survey the Earth, we see Monuments have in every age and every clime marked those spots distinguished by the happening of some great event, or risen as memorials of the once active virtues of departed worth. Frail man is ever apt to forget the past, and seek new hope of pleasure in the future. He seldom learns from the experience of others, the means of attaining what he aims at, and too often stumbles over a new, unbroken tract, unmindful of the brightest objects by which he might trace his road to those distinctions after which natural desire so ardently toils. Hence, enlightened posterity canonize the fame of their ancestors by emblems the most unfading their minds can devise or their powers execute.

Such is our constitution, that the strongest appeal to our better feelings is through the medium of our grosser faculties. Thus monuments are lasting incentives to those who view them, to imitate the virtues they commemorate, and attain by their life and spirit, Glory and Honor. Nations share in the common sympathies of nature, and participate in all the honors heaped upon their mighty dead. In looking upon this Monument, (raised chiefly by the munificence of a patriotic individual,) the citizens of these States will remember that they are brothers. They will remember that here lie the ashes of the Mother of the 'Father of his Country.' They will acknowledge, too, this just tribute to the merits of her who, early deprived of the support of her consort, encouraged and fostered, by precept and example, the dawning virtues of her illustrious son, and nurtured into maturity those noble faculties which were the ornament and glory of her waning years. They will acknowledge the hallowed character of this romantic spot, ever to be remembered as the place chosen for her private devotions—the spot to which she often led her offspring, and, pointing to the order and beauty of the works of Nature, here so eminently displayed, she guided their youthful minds to contemplate the power and benevolence of the great Author of their being. Here she taught the attributes of God—that to him, as their Creator, all praise belonged—that to glorify Him was the object of their creation, and to this end their every energy should be devoted. Here she asked, as a dying request, that her mortal remains might rest. Hallowed be this wish—sacred this spot—lasting as time this Monument. Let us cherish the remembrance of this hour. Let us carry with us hence, engraved on our hearts, the memory of her who is here interred. Her fortitude—her piety—her every grace of life—her sweet peace in death—through her sure hope of a blessed immortality.

To which the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES *replied as follows:*

SIR: To you, and your colleagues of the Monumental Committee, I return my acknowledgments for the kind sentiments you have expressed towards me, and for the flattering terms in which they have been conveyed. I cannot but feel that I am indebted to your partiality, and not to any services of my own, for the warm hearted reception you have given me. On this occasion, as well as on many others, in the course of a life now drawing towards its close, I have found the confidence and attachment of my countrymen as far beyond my merits as my expectations.

We are assembled, fellow citizens, to witness and assist in an interesting ceremony. More than a century has passed away since she to whom this tribute of respect is about to be paid, entered upon the active scenes of life—a century fertile in wonderful events, and in distinguished men who have participated in them. Of these events our country has furnished her full share; and of these distinguished men, she has produced a Washington. If he was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," we may say, without the imputation of national vanity, that if not the first, he was in the very front rank of those, too few indeed, upon whose career mankind can look back without regret, and whose memory and example will furnish themes of eulogy for the patriot, wherever free institutions are honored and maintained. His was no false glory, deriving its lustre from the glare of splendid and destructive actions, commencing in professions of attachment to his country, and terminating in the subversion of her freedom. Far different is the radiance which surrounds his name and fame. It shines mildly and equally, and guides the philanthropist and citizen in the path of duty—and it will guide them long after those false lights which have attracted too much attention, shall have been extinguished in darkness.

In the grave before us lie the remains of his mother. Long has it been unmarked by any monumental tablet, but not unhonored. You have undertaken the pious duty of erecting a column to her memory, and of inscribing upon it the simple but affecting words, "MARY THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON." No eulogy could be higher, and it appeals to the heart of every American.

These memorials of affection and gratitude are consecrated by the practice of all ages and nations. They are tributes of respect to the dead, but they convey practical lessons of virtue and wisdom to the living. The mother and son are beyond the reach of human applause. But the bright example of parental and filial excellence, which their conduct furnishes, cannot but produce the most salutary effects upon our countrymen. Let their example be before us, from the first lesson which is taught the child, till the mother's duties yield to the course of preparation and action which nature prescribes for him.

The address which we have heard, portrays in just colors this most estimable woman. Tradition says, that the character of Washington was aided and strengthened, if not formed, by the care & precepts of his mother. She was remarkable for the vigor of her intellect, and the firmness of her resolution. Left in early life, the sole parent of a young and numerous family, she devoted herself with exemplary fidelity to the task of guiding and educating them. With limited resources she was able, by care and economy, to provide for them, and to ensure them a respectable entrance upon the duties of life. A firm believer in the sacred truths of religion, she taught its principles to her children, and inculcated an early obedience to its injunctions. It is said by those who knew her intimately that she acquired and maintained a wonderful ascendancy over those around her. This true characteristic of genius attended her through life, and even in its decline, after her son had led his country to independence, and had been called to preside over her councils, he approached her with the same reverence she had taught him to exhibit in early youth. This course of maternal discipline, no doubt restrained the natural ardor of his temperament, and conferred upon him that power of self command, which was one of the most remarkable traits of his character.

In tracing the few recollections which can be gathered of her principles and conduct, it is impossible to avoid conviction that these were closely interwoven with the destiny of her son. The great points of his character are before the world. He who runs may read them in his whole career, as a citizen, a soldier, a magistrate. He possessed an unerring judgment, if that term can be applied to human nature; great probity of purpose, high moral principles, perfect self possession, untiring application, an inquiring mind, seeking information from every quarter, and arriving at its conclusions with a full knowledge of the subject; and he added to these an inflexibility of resolution which nothing could change but a conviction of error. Look back at the life and [illegible] mother, and at her domestic govern[illegible] have been this day delineated by [illegible] the monumental committee, and [illegible] known to her cotemporaries and [illegible] scribed by them, and they will be [illegible] bly adapted to form and develope [illegible] such a character. The power of [illegible] there, but had it not been guided [illegible] maternal solicitude and judgment [illegible] instead of presenting to the world [illegible] tue, patriotism, and wisdom which [illegible] in all succeeding ages, might have [illegible] number of those master spirits, who [illegible] upon the faculties they have abused [illegible] ries they have committed.

How important to the females [illegible] are these reminiscences of the early [illegible] ington, and of the maternal care of [illegible] its future course depended. Affec[illegible] lated by discretion, might have cherished [illegible] acter of the son, and with it the [illegible] nation. We have reason to be proud [illegible] tue and intelligence of our females [illegible] and sisters, and wives and daughters [illegible] are performed with exemplary fidelity [illegible] doubt, realize the great importance [illegible] nal character, and the powerful influence [illegible] ex ert upon the American youth, [illegible] them and our country that they have [illegible] this illustrious example of maternal [illegible] this bright reward of filial success [illegible] of a family who lives to witness the [illegible] children, and their advancement [illegible] are known and honored, should [illegible] wish on this side the grave, to greet [illegible] of virtue and of vice are early sown [illegible] often anticipate the harvest that will [illegible] Changes no doubt occur, but let [illegible] hope upon these. Impressions [illegible] if not indelible, are effaced with [illegible] newed with facility; and upon the [illegible] fore, must frequently, if not generally, [illegible] fate of the son.

Fellow Citizens, this district [illegible] birth to Washington. The ancient [illegible] within whose borders we are assembled [illegible] ry portion of this happy and flourishing [illegible] nowned as she is for her institutions [illegible] tion to the cause of freedom and [illegible] and sacrifices to promote it, and [illegible] men she has sent forth to aid [illegible] heart and hand, in peace and war [illegible] still stronger than these upon the [illegible] sister States in the birth and life [illegible] Most of you, my friends, must speak [illegible] report. It is to me a source of [illegible] that I can speak of him from personal [illegible] and observation. Called by the [illegible] countrymen to the high station [illegible] by him, and feeling, that in all [illegible] you, I am unworthy to occupy [illegible] that to this position I owe the [illegible] tion to unite with you in this work [illegible] gratitude, I am unwilling the opportunity [illegible] pass away without bearing my [illegible] virtues and services. I do this in [illegible] feelings, being well aware, that his [illegible] feeble aid from me.

The living witnesses of his private life will soon follow him. Already a second and a third [illegible] upon the theatre of action, and [illegible] the events of the Revolution, a [illegible] teresting period between it and [illegible] tablishment of the present Constitution [illegible] ere long live only in the page [illegible] witnessed the public conduct and [illegible] virtues of Washington, and [illegible] ticipated in the confidence we [illegible] ed, when probably the stability [illegible] tutions depended on his person. [illegible] Many years have passed over [illegible] they have increased instead [illegible] my reverence for his character [illegible] fidence in his principles. His [illegible] dress, that powerful and affecting [illegible] his countrymen, that manual of [illegible] the American citizen, embodies [illegible] ments and feelings. May *He* who [illegible] hands the fate of nations impress [illegible] the conviction of its *truth and* [illegible] and teach us to regard its [illegible] cious legacy he has bequeathed [illegible] if, in the instability of human [illegible] loved country should ever [illegible] the disasters which have [illegible] other Republics that have [illegible] world, may Providence, who [illegible] hour of trial to come, raise [illegible] ton to guide us in averting [illegible]

Fellow-Citizens: At your [illegible] your name, I now deposite the [illegible] spot destined for it—*and when* [illegible] can pilgrim shall, in after ages [illegible] this high and holy place, and [illegible] upon this sacred column, may [illegible] virtues of her who sleeps beneath [illegible] part with his affections purified [illegible] ty strengthened, while he imbibes [illegible] upon the memory of the Mother [illegible] ington.

PROTECTION OF SLAVE PR[illegible]

FROM THE NATIONAL GA[illegible]

The agitators of the South [illegible] lieve that there is a disposition [illegible] tention in the Northern States [illegible] with their constitutional rights [illegible] in their slaves. Nothing can [illegible] the truth. Those rights have [illegible] respected and vindicated, [illegible] been obstructed or violated. [illegible] stances of this sort, which may [illegible] striking one has occurred at the [illegible] sion of the Circuit Court of the [illegible] States. A Mr. Caleb Johnson [illegible] ago, came from New Jersey to [illegible] nia, to recover a fugitive slave. [illegible] circumstances in the manner of [illegible] seizure, or from a mistaken view [illegible] in certain persons highly respectable [illegible] neighborhood, an opposition was [illegible] carrying off the slave. The [illegible] three of his friends who accompanied [illegible] were taken before a Judge, and [illegible] fore a Justice of the Peace, and [illegible] custody for two days and nights [illegible] vern. They were held to bail [illegible] the County Court of Montgomery [illegible] they were prosecuted as kidnappers [illegible] quitted; and the negro went [illegible] master. The suit just tried in [illegible] Court was brought by the master [illegible] injuries; and, after a trial of [illegible] week, conducted by the ablest [illegible] Philadelphia jury returned a verdict [illegible] plaintiff, and gave him *four thousand dollars damages.* This is the [illegible] give to runaway slaves—and [illegible] impediments we oppose to the [illegible] al rights of their masters.

Raleigh Register.

…r Editor of this paper be… …ve to the city of Washing… …pectful to acquaint his *dis*… …the fact. For the present, …ister, as well as every …siness in which he and his …*ales*, have been engaged, … by the latter, under the …*es & Son*, to the entire …opes, of their numerous …

…r cannot permit this op… …without publicly offering …orth Carolina generally, … of Raleigh particularly, … for the numerous evi… …been given of their kind… …during a residence among …irty and forty years. It … of great consolation, that …his Editorial career, not… …bitterness of the political … which he has passed, he … of ever having lost the … friend on account of … opinion between them—a … honorable to the citizens … faithfully indicative of … liberal feelings. …es in the enjoyment of … and spirits, he hopes to … of occasionally revisiting …nessing its advancement …rizes.

…h Constitutionalist.

…seph Gales of this city …on, the residence of his …e. As an evidence of …hich he is held by his …nner was given to him …aptain. Guion's Eagle … no man who could car… the good will of his fel… man who has merited …idence and respect, no … eminently useful to the … he resided, no man who …r, a more honest patriot, …izen: he carries with him … those among whom he re… …spect of those with whom … Mr. Gales addressed …ppropriate manner, and a …were drunk on the occa…

…e letter of Invitation to … reply, with the Toasts …

…Raleigh, 9th May 1833.

…s of Raleigh having learned …at you are about to remove … to testify their high regard … in this community and your … deputed us to invite you to … a public dinner on such day … to designate.

…organ of our fellow citizens, … wherever you may go, you …*ersal esteem and affection* of a …ou have been so long and so …d whose ardent wish is, that … life may be prosperous and …ob't servants.

…VM. BOYLAN,
…THEO. HUNTER,
…REV. DANIEL,
…FAB. I HAYWOOD,
…CHAS. MANLY,
} Committee.

Raleigh, May 9, 1833

…ply sensible of your kindness in …r sense of my humble efforts to … a citizen during a residence … of a century, I feel too much … of your good will to deem it … the meeting of my friends at … greeable, therefore, I will, … myself the pleasure of meet …

…ly express my gratification … of the kindness which I …ed from those with whom I …ciated in private intercouse …

…tefully do I reciprocate to …m wishes which you express …

…fully,

JO. GALES.

…Hunter, Rev. Daniel, Fab. I. … Manly, Committee.

… the foregoing arrange… …ber of gentlemen sat down …er, at the Eagle Hotel, at … on Saturday last; at which …presided, assisted by Capt. …*er*. There were several …ong whom was Chief Jus… …We have seldom seen a …is place more numerous… …one at which more har… …y of feeling prevailed. …regular toasts, and would …teers, a large number of …, but are compelled, from …ocuring them, to omit them …

…that calls us together—Sacred …turbed by petty factions or …

…iends from our social circle: …our misfortune, we cherish the … their gain. …prosperity throughout the land. …an name: Revered abroad, lov… …er of strength against foreign …nternal union and harmony." …ience: The side arms of liberty. …trammelled and uncorrupted. …our beloved and valued fellow… …ill be long vacant among us. …es rose and made a very …eeling address; which he …ring the following senti…

…city of Raleigh, and to the …na generally: which prosperi… …ermanent, must be founded on …rrect principles and enlighten… …nature of civil society and free …

…NWARD: We welcome their con… …domestic or foreign capital. …d Union, now and forever, one …

…ory of the Father of his Country. …ing officers and soldiers of the …

…ersity of North Carolina. …

The following note from Mr. Gaston to the committee was presented and read:

Messrs. Theophilus Hunter, Beverly Daniel and Charles Manly.

Gentlemen:—I regret very much that my engagements will not permit me to avail myself of your polite invitation. Besides the pleasure I should have felt in joining in your social festivities, I could have wished to embrace the opportunity of testifying my respect for the fellow citizen who is about to leave you, and whom I have long regarded as one of the most estimable men with whom it has been my good fortune to be acquainted.

With a sincere wish that he may find in his new residence that affection and respect which are universally cherished for him here, and with thanks for your kind attention, I am gentlemen, very truly your obliged friend,

WM. GASTON.

May 11th, 1833.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 21, 1833.

☞ We are authorised to announce that Thomas L. Hybart, Esq. has, at the solicitation of several citizens, consented to represent this Town in the next General Assembly of this State, if elected.

The Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy, passed through this place on Saturday night last, on his return to Washington City from his Western and Southern Tour.

On the same night, Mr. Forsythe, Senator in Congress from Georgia, arrived here on his way north.

In another column will be found the Address of the senior Editor of the Raleigh Register, and an account of the tribute of respect paid him by the citizens of Raleigh, on the occasion of his leaving that city to spend the remainder of his life in Washington City. Well has he deserved that tribute at the hands of his fellow-citizens of Raleigh; for in all the various relations of his long life, whether public or private, no one ever more faithfully performed his duties. Most sincerely do we reiterate the wish, that the evening of his life may be as peaceful and happy, as its morning and meridian have been irreproachable and useful.

In the case of Seaborn, Judge Martin granted the application for an arrest of Judgment, on the ground stated in our last, viz. informality in the copy of the Record from Wake, which informality we understand extends to the Record itself. The Solicitor, Mr. Troy, then appealed to the Supreme Court. Should the decision of that tribunal sustain Judge Martin's, it will not, as some have supposed, release the prisoner, for there are other indictments pending against him in Wake Court, for the burning of other dwellings adjoining the one actually set on fire.

The prisoner has been remanded to Wake Jail.

State Bank.—Peter Browne, Esq. having resigned the Presidency of the State Bank of North Carolina, David W. Stone, Esq. has been elected to fill his place. Mr. Stone has for several years been Cashier of the Edenton Branch of the same Institution.

The Rail Road.—A writer in the last Wilmington Advertiser labours under a mistake in a few particulars which do injustice to Fayetteville. He says, that in the preliminary steps adopted by Wilmington for obtaining a charter for a company, "the West or even Fayetteville was not consulted; for the first certain information to them of what was intended, if we mistake not, was announced by the delegation, on their way to Raleigh, in a request for a Town Meeting in Fayetteville to approbate the matured plan. No such meeting was holden, but the charter passed and books of subscription opened here, at Fayetteville and other places, yet no subscriptions were made, in that town, till, to our knowledge, explanations were given to some of her citizens by one of our own, and enlarged and enforced to one of her Citizens, casually here, by some of those who had embarked in the enterprize."

By reference to the Observer of Dec. 21, 1831, the writer may ascertain, that the Wilmington Meeting was held on the 15th of that month, and that on the 20th a meeting *was held* in this town. It was convened more readily, was more numerously attended, and was actuated by a greater degree of unanimity and good feeling, than any meeting we recollect to have witnessed. It was resolved to join heart and hand in the scheme of our sister town.

The other matter in which the writer does injustice, is in representing that books were opened here, yet no subscriptions made, until explanations were given, &c. The fact can also be shown by the Observer of May 8, 1832, that the Books were to be first opened on that evening at the Court House, where a public meeting was to be held, and it is notorious to all who attended the meeting, that as soon as the fact was announced that the Books were opened, considerable subscriptions were made. It is true that a distinguished gentleman from Wilmington, who was present, made an eloquent speech on the subject, in the course of which he disabused the public mind of some impressions which had gone abroad in relation to the views of the citizens of Wilmington; but whether the subscriptions would have been withheld without his remarks, is at least questionable. Certainly there was no opportunity of testing the question.

Let not the people of Wilmington and Fayetteville misunderstand each other.—Their interests are the same, and the prosperity of one cannot be advanced or depressed without benefit or injury to the other. The time may come, and we trust will come speedily, when they will be found labouring side by side in some scheme of improvement more within the compass of their means than the one in which they have vainly endeavored to interest their brethren of the west. Between these two towns there is no reason for reproach or dissatisfaction. If Wilmington gave the first impetus to the ball, Fayetteville promptly joined in the effort to keep it in motion. Both would have done their duty, if the western counties had done theirs, or shown the least desire to aid in the enterprize. They have the means to effect much, and theirs would be the chief benefit, but it has not been the fault of Fayetteville or Wilmington that they have remained passive.

We would invite particular attention to the suggestion of a distinguished traveller, below, in relation to Ladders. Their importance in the prevention of Fires, cannot be too highly estimated:—

Mr. Editor:—It has been my custom for many years to pass through your village to and from the North, and I must express my surprise and pleasure to behold the rapid strides your citizens have made and are making in rebuilding and *improving* your pretty little Town. The majority of the newly erected dwellings and stores are indeed tasty and of modest height, and genteel external finish. Your new Hotel is of sufficient magnitude to accommodate almost any number of boarders and travellers. It is to be hoped that the proprietor, (whoever he may be) will give that satisfaction to all who may call on him as Travellers, as well as his regular Boarders:—to effect this, the bar-keeper should be a *Gentleman*, the servants humble, attentive, honest and impartial—such management will insure to the Hotel Company and the proprietor, such a reward as the external appearance of the building seems to require.

I would further say to your *Police* (if they are efficient) to compel every occupant of a dwelling, to have three or more *Ladders* varying in length and strength according to the height of the house; for instance, if it be a two story house, let the Ladder be sufficiently long to reach the eaves, and one of shorter dimensions, in order that a Fireman may ascend the dwelling with it in his hand, throw it on the roof and attach it to the upper end of the main Ladder; by this means, he can have access at any time to the most exposed point. You have a population at all times ready and willing to render you the service those Ladders are intended for.—They will be found to be, properly managed, of more efficiency than 40 Engines.

PILGRIM.

May 18, 1833.

We take pleasure in stating, that the extensive Hotel alluded to above, is finished, and will be occupied in the course of the present week, by Col. Joshua W. Cochran, who has leased it for three years. It is a large, well arranged and very neat establishment, and the name of the lessee is a sufficient guaranty that it will be well kept. It is located in a central situation, and possesses in every respect a decided advantage over the Planters' Hotel, which, we understand, is to be closed as soon as Col. Cochran can remove from it.

University of North Carolina.—The following notice, published in the last Raleigh Register, contains the first intimation we have had that a proposition to remove the University had been submitted to the board of Trustees. As to the propriety of the removal, much may be said upon both sides. Whilst its location at Raleigh would bring it more immediately under the notice of the public, and probably add materially to the number of students, it will not be contended, we suppose, that seats of government are calculated to improve the morals of young gentlemen at College. On the contrary, they are generally supposed to be peculiarly liable to those excitements and temptations to dissipation, from which it has been the constant endeavor of the Legislature to guard the Institution. Whether the good will counterbalance the evil, is a question which much concerns the public.

The following is the notice referred to:

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees on the 2d day of January last, the following Resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of removing the University from Chapel-Hill to the Seat of Government, and into the means of effecting this object, and that they report at the next Annual Meeting of this Board—That said Committee consist of fifteen Members, one, at least, from each Congressional District, to be selected by the President of the Board at his leisure."

"The President has subsequently appointed the following persons to compose this Committee viz: James Iredell, John B. Baker, Simmons J. Baker, Wm. A. Blount, John H. Bryan, John Owen, William Robards, John D. Toomer, Louis D. Henry, John M. Morehead, John Giles, Wm. J. Alexander, Thomas Love, Lewis Williams and James C. Johnston.

"The gentlemen composing this Committee are respectfully requested to meet at Chapel-Hill on Monday the 24th day of June next.

JAMES IREDELL, Chairman.

Raleigh, May 10, 1833."

The Establishment of the Wilmington Advertiser has been disposed of to Mr. Thomas Loring, Editor and Proprietor of the "People's Press," in that town, by whom the united papers will hereafter be published, under the name of "The People's Press and Wilmington Advertiser." By concentrating the patronage of both, we have no doubt that Mr. Loring will build up a very useful and profitable establishment.

New Paper in Washington.—Dr. E. S. Davis, of South Carolina, has issued proposals for a tri-weekly paper in Washington City, to be called "The Examiner," the first number to be issued on the 4th of July. We shall not be surprised to find it supercede the Globe in the confidence of the Administration, not that the latter is wanting in subserviency, but it is deficient in talents. Dr. Davis has made himself conspicuous by the present of a hickory stick to Gen. Jackson, and by his bullying language to a member of the House of Representatives whilst under examination as a witness in Houston's case. It is to be hoped, however, that these are not all his claims to public notice.

We have seen a Circular from Messrs. Allens & Paddock, Exchange Brokers, Augusta, Geo., offering their services to the holders of Merchants and Planters Bank Notes, to collect, sell or buy the notes to any amount, for a small commission. They remark, that it is difficult to state the precise value of the notes; but, taking into consideration the delay and uncertainty, they have advised their friends not to refuse 50 cents on the dollar.

This house is well known as a branch of the concern of S. & M. Allen, and is of undoubted credit.

The Late Fair.—The receipts at the late Fair in this town, exceed *one thousand dollars*. This unexpected patronage is certainly highly creditable to the liberality of those who extended it, and when our population is considered, goes far beyond any that we have seen recorded. Many a heart, we trust, will be made glad, and many a grateful lay, will hereafter ascend, in praise of the Ladies' Fair. The generous projectors must feel, in the success of their beneficent efforts, a satisfaction, only to be equaled in the dispensing of the bounty.

Wilmington Advertiser.

Federal Court.—Our City is at present quite thronged with strangers, who are in attendance upon the United States Court for the District of North-Carolina. Chief Justice Marshall and Judge Potter are both present, the former looking to be in as good health and spirits as we ever remember to have seen him. It is believed that the Court will have a protracted sitting, much business being expected to come before it.—*Raleigh Register.*

From the Raleigh Register.

Central Rail-Road.—The public having been somewhat surprised at Mr. Rawle's high estimate of the cost of this Road and the Cape-Fear and Yadkin Rail-Road, we with pleasure lay before our readers, the following extract of a letter from that gentleman to Mr. *Wyche*, the Superintendant of Internal Improvements in this State, on the subject:

"I noticed some time since in the Raleigh Register some remarks expressing disappointment at the high estimate I had given for these lines, and a comparison of the cost per mile with the Quarry Road to the Capitol. Any comparison is altogether unfair, as the following will shew.

"1st. The estimate of both lines embraces a construction of the best and most permanent kind, calculated in strength for the heaviest trace—the road way to be full double track width. 2d. Both lines include sections of heavy excavations and embankments which greatly increase the aggregate rate per mile. 3d. Considerable allowance was made for the difference in the kind of labor to be employed in the construction—for profits which must necessarily be allowed to capable experienced contractors—for extra expense in subsisting the hands and families in many districts through which the lines pass. 4th. The estimate for a "single track laid" contemplates the road to be graded for two tracks, that is excavated embankments, bridges, &c. to be of double track width, and a single track laid until the trade should require a second. The road to the Capital is obviously a slight structure, built in the most economical manner, both as it regards dimensions and materials—and under the most favorable circumstances in respect to the wages paid for labor, subsistence, superintendance, &c.

"The estimate I have allowed, I believe is ample for a road constructed in the manner contemplated—a cheaper construction might answer for a time in the central line, by substituting tressel work in place of the heavy embankments. The Cape Fear road should be built in the strongest manner."

We also subjoin Mr. Rawle's estimate of cost of 1 mile single track rail-way:

10560 running feet of rails, 5 by 9 inches, heart pine, at 3 cents,	$316 80
1056 W. O. sills, 1 foot in diameter, at 25 cents each,	264 00
Wedges,	42 24
15 tons of Iron plates 2 inches by ½ inch thick, $62 per ton,	930 00
Spikes,	179 00
Castings for turn outs,	100 00
Workmanship, viz: notching and hewing sills, dressing & setting rails, spiking in rails, &c.	446 60
	$2,278 64
Two tracks,	$4,557 28

From the Charleston Mercury.

The Rail Road.—We omitted to mention yesterday, the great accession of cash receipts upon the Rail Road, on the 10th inst. which will be found to be nearly double the average amount heretofore received. The following is a transcript from the Books of the Company:

	May 10th, 1833.
Passage up this morning,	$49 62
Freight do do.	67 22
Passage from Midway	68 25
Do. do. B. Ville	3
11 Stage passengers do. do.	33
11 do. do. Inabouts	1 63
Way Passengers,	12 12—118 00
Total amount receeived,	$234 84

The following is a Report of the Passengers and Merchandize conveyed on the Rail Road, during the week ending 12th May, 1833:

Passengers.

400, exclusive of those in the Company's service.

Merchandize up.

182 boxes,
13 bales,
6 hhds.
7 casks,
58 barrels,
29 trunks,
34 kegs,
64 sacks and bags,
2 four wheel carriages,
2 two wheel do.
13 packages furniture, and
92 packages of various descriptions,

Also, 85,000 lbs. Iron and Spikes for the use of the Road, and Provisions for the Negroes, employed at the several stations on the line.

Merchandize down.

43 bales Cotton,
16 bags Ground Nuts,
3 packages Merchandize,
4 boxes
1 crate } Poultry and Eggs.
1 half bbl

From the Petersburg Times.

On Thursday the Jocky Club dined together, and were honored with the presence of John Randolph *of Roanoke*, who, on the previous day had been elected an honorary member. After the removal of the cloth, the President of the Club gave as a toast:—"Our distinguished guest—A speedy restoration to health." Mr. Randolph replied to the compliment in his singularly discursive and eloquent style. His speech was plentifully seasoned with appropriate anecdote, biting sarcasm, high compliment, and bold denunciation. Whilst Chief Justice Marshall, B. W. Leigh, Mr. Macon, and other distinguished individuals, received the tribute of his high-wrought praise, Daniel Webster and the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer were completely "rowed up Salt River." As we took no notes, we cannot undertake to give even an outline of this extraordinary speech—marked as it evidently was, with all the brilliancy, strength, and originality of Mr. R's best days. His health was still so feeble as to compel him to address the company from his seat. He concluded by paying a merited eulogy to the character and talents of B. W. Leigh, and offered the following toast, which was received with general applause:

"Benjamin Watkins Leigh for the next President of the United States; and John Marshall Chief Justice thereof."

A meeting of the Temperance Society was held on Tuesday evening, the 7th May, 1833, at the Presbyterian Church; exercises commenced by Prayer from Rev. H. A. Rowland. The Rev. Wm. Crook, Rev. Jno. H. Pearce, and Jas. H. Hooper, Esq., severally addressed the meeting.

On motion of Mr. Jas. H. Hooper, seconded by Mr. R. T. Goodwin, it was Resolved, That a committee of four persons be appointed to prepare and report to this Society at its next meeting, a Constitution for a Temperance Society on the plan of total abstinence.

Messrs. Hooper, Whitehead, John H. Pearce and Charles McAlister were appointed to this committee by the President.

On motion of Geo. McNeill seconded by J. H. Hooper, Esq. it was Resolved, that we view the attempt now being made by certain newspaper Editors, to connect the objects of the Temperance Society with a political faction intended to bring odium on the Society, as a base slander, and that we repel any attempt to identify the Society with the politics of the country.

D. A. DAVIS, Sec. F. T. Society.

☞ The annual meeting of the "School of Industry" will be holden in St. John's Church, on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. All persons interested in the Institution are respectfully invited to attend.

May 20.

MARRIED,

In Rockingham, N. C. on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Elias Sinclair, F. T. LEAK, Esq., of that place, to Miss HARRIETTE, youngest daughter of John Marsh, of Northampton, Mass.

At the House of Dr. John McKay, on the evening of Tuesday the 14th inst. by the Rev. Alexander McIver, Mr. MALCOM M. McKAY to Miss ISABELLA, daughter of the late Neill McCraine, all of this County.

In New York, on the 15th inst. by the Rev. Dr McAuley, Dr. OLIVER BRONSON to Miss JOANNA DONALDSON, formerly of this town, daughter of the late Robt. Donaldson, Esq.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Died, in Montgomery County, on the 12th inst., WILLIAM H. LILLY, late of the firm of W. H. & D. C. Lilly. He left a wife, four children and a large circle of relations and friends to mourn their irreparable loss. He was a respectable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

"Why should we mourn for dying friends,
"Or shake at death's alarms?
"'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends,
"To call them to his arms."

On the 8th inst., near Rockingham, Richmond county, MARY JANE McKINNON, daughter of Robert and Catharine McKinnon, in the 2d year of her age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Monday 20, at 5½ P. M., Steamer John Walker, Capt. Rothwell, from Wilmington, with Dry Goods, &c., for Willkings & Co. E. L. & W. Winslow, James Baker, C. T. Haigh, Geo. W. Ragland & Co., H. Horn, Hall & Johnson, Gould Hurlbutt, James Potter, J. M. Dobbin, J. Fuller, and G. McNeill, of this place; John Morrison, N. McLeran, R. & R. Faucett, Henly & Hunt, R. R. Thomas & Co. E. S. & C. Hubbard, D. Gould, J. Clancy, J. Turner, & Mrs. Waddell, of the interior.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 45 a 50. Bacon, new, 6¼a 7½. Beeswax 17 a 17½. Coffee 12½ a 15.—Cotton, new, 10½ a 11¼. Corn 60 a 65. Flaxseed, $1. Flour, cross 4, fine 4¼, sup. 4¾. Feathers 32 a 35. Iron 4¼ a 5½. Molasses 32 a 33. Nails, cut, 6½ a 6¾. Sugar, brown, 7⅛ a 9½; Lump 14; Loaf 15 a 18. Salt 65 a 75. Wheat 80 a 85. Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3 50 a 3 75.

W. S. LATTA has for sale,

3000 bushels Liverpool SALT,
200 sacks do do.
1500 bushels alum do.
300 boxes Fayette family mould candles,
20 hhds. prime Molasses,

—*And will receive in a few days*—

10 hhds. prime St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags COFFEE.

Fayetteville, May 21, 1833. 33-4t.

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVING BY STEAMER JOHN WALKER,

100 Hhds. prime MOLASSES,
For sale by
JONES FULLER.

May 21st, 1833. 33-tf.

OXEN for Sale.

THE Subscriber has for sale 4 pair of Oxen, well broke, and in good order.

M. McGARY.

May 20, 1833.

SHOCCO MINERAL SPRINGS,
Nine miles South of Warrenton, N. C.

MRS. JOHNSON respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her House will be open for the reception of Boarders on the 1st of June next.

May 10, 1833. 33-5t.

Town Meeting.

☞ In conformity to a resolution of the Board of Commissioners of Fayetteville, a Town Meeting will be holden in Town Hall on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of making arrangements for the collection of contributions in aid of the Sufferers by the late fire or burning of the town of Cumberland, State of Maryland. A full and punctual attendance is requested.

J. SEAWELL, Magistrate Police,
May 20, 1833. Town Fayetteville.

ALLIBONE & TROUBAT,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
PHILADELPHIA.

☞ Advances made on Consignments.

Refer to Jno. W. Sandford, Esq. } Fayetteville, N. C.
Mess. Jno. Huske & Son, }
" Th. Sandford & Co. }
to Gen. E. B. Dudley, }
Wm. C. Lord, Esq. } Wilmington, N. C.
G. W. Davis, & Co. }

May 21, 1833. 33-3wp.

The Statesman

Will be published twice a week in the city of Raleigh, in common Newspaper form, on a Super Royal sheet, with good type, at four dollars per year to all who pay within six months from the time of receiving the first number, or five dollars to all who pay afterwards. The publication to commence on the 2d September next.

THE Subscriber, in fixing his *permanent residence* at the seat of the State Government, and assuming the Editorial duties of the Statesman, (in which he will be assisted by several gentlemen of talent and leisure,) yields himself to the wishes of many of his friends, who think there is room even in Raleigh for a paper of this description. We shall see.

The Statesman will vigorously support the rights of the States, and at the same time the rights of the United States, (as embodied in the Federal Government by the Constitution,) as the best and surest guarantee of the Union itself, and of the continuance of that protection to life, liberty and property, which it has afforded to the States for the last half century, in their career of greatness and prosperity altogether without a parallel in the history of the world. As it will have come in only at the death of those distracting topics which lately agitated the country, it will claim no share of the spoils. Peace to their ashes! But the Statesman's *principal care* shall be North Carolina—our own loved—our native land. The improvement of her institutions, the prosperity and happiness of her people, the assertion of her just rights and the due and proper honor of the talents and virtue of her sons shall be its *principal concern*.

Although she was the first of her sisters to snuff tyranny in the breeze and dared to be free—and ever since her Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and on every emergency, whether threatened by foreign or domestic dangers; she has met every crisis as became a patriotic and brave people; and even hesitated not to give her own daughter, Tennessee, to add another star to the proud banner of the republic, and another arm to the National defence. And although possessing a territory, soil, climate, population and wealth, and with intelligence and moral worth which entitle her to rank among the first of her sisters, yet strange it is, she is almost unnoted by them, and by the Federal Government also, except to make her pay taxes in peace and fight for them in war; her citizens scarcely participating at all in the honors and emoluments of their own Government! But who says North Carolina sleeps? They will find her wide awake to her rights, and resolved to maintain them; they shall find the Statesman claiming for her—her rateable portion of the public wealth—and for her sons, a fair participation in the public honors of the country—and refusing to take a denial.

The Statesman will search for the hidden mischief and ferret it out of our institutions which has produced the present state of things. Something must be wrong, else, beside all the rest, why is it that with all our resources, the public expenditure *exceeds* the income about seventeen thousand dollars a year? The people should know these things and the certain bankruptcy which is staring their State Government in the face. If, as is probable, the radical fault is in the present *basis of representation*, the Statesman will contend that it should be changed and made equal and satisfactory to all, if in our *Legislation*, we say *diminish the number* of Representatives and have only biennial meetings, and by a change of policy, immolate our unwise feuds on the alter of State *good*, and present to the Union and the world, one *united* and *affectionate* people. The Statesman, too, will advocate general Education, and a judicious system of Banking, commensurate with the wants of our people, nor will it forget to urge the speedy approximation of the mountains with the sea board, by means of a Central Rail road, via Raleigh to Beaufort; and also the complete opening of those great arteries of the State, viz. the Cape Fear, the Pamlico and the Albemarle. Raleigh, too, shall have her full share of the benefit of our labors. In 1830 she had them, in our exertions to procure at the expense of the State, for the better security of the public property, a Fire Engine of capacity and power sufficient to throw a heavy column of water on the dome of the late Capitol, with Hose and one hundred fire buckets; she had them by our vote and exertions to secure the continuance of the Seat of Government *where it now is;* and she shall again have evidence of our good will.

In conclusion, the Statesman will support the Administration of President Jackson, but at the same time contend for *low taxes and a cheap government;* it will always be very good natured to its friends, but plaguy cross and saucy to its enemies, for whom, a rod will always be kept in pickle: early and regular reports will be given of the proceedings of the State Legislature and of Congress; and the best speeches which may be made in both those bodies; interesting *law cases* in our Courts will be collected and spread before its readers; and in a word, its columns will ever contain something useful and amusing to the Farmer, Merchant, Mechanic and the Scholar, and gratifying to the Christian. There will be pretty things for the ladies, butternuts for the gentlemen, and even sugar-plumbs for the children; so that all may be suited for their money. Like a good ship, the paper will be well found, and with plenty of sea room, that is, plenty of good subscribers, it will weather many a storm, and safely enter the desired haven. Should this happen, look out for a merry making at every new year; when we invite all our punctual subscribers and patrons to call on us and receive our best wishes with a hearty pump handle shake, and a glass of the very best Scuppernong, or old Nash peach that our cellar affords.

☞ The Editor respectfully requests the North Carolina editorial corps, to give *this Prospectus* an insertion or two in their respective papers, and the favor shall be reciprocated as opportunity serves. And he also requests Editors, Postmasters and his friends generally, but especially those Members with whom he has served in the General Assembly, to interest themselves in their respective towns and counties in behalf of the Statesman, and procure and forward, (by the first day of August next,) as many good subscribers as they can conveniently procure.

JOSEPH B. HINTON.

Raleigh, N. C. May 6, 1833.

The Cherokee Intelligencer of the 4th inst. states, that a battle was fought on the 28th ult. near Scudder's, in Forsyth County, between a party of Indians and a party of whites, consisting of about thirty on each side. The weapons of warfare consisted of fists, sticks and stones, and although, fortunately there were no lives lost, still there were a number of black eyes and broken bones. The quarrel, it is supposed, originated in a dispute about the gold mines at that place.

There is an individual not fifty miles from New Haven, Connecticut, who is very singular in his habits, and which goes to show how far imagination will carry a person. This individual has shut himself up in the house about one and a half or two years. He appears to be in perfect health, and every way capable of attending to business, if he only thought so. He has for more than a year fancied himself a tea pot, and believes his nose is the spout, and is afraid to have any one come near him for fear they will break it off. It is impossible for any of his friends to convince him to the contrary. He never appears in the street except early in the morning, and then takes care never to meet any one. He has been known to go a mile out of his way to avoid a person, for fear of coming in contact and breaking the teapot into a thousand pieces as he expresses it.—*New Haven Herald.*

VARIETIES.

From Foreign Publications.

SELECTIONS FROM THE GERMAN, &c.

Life is a flower-garden, in which new blossoms are ever opening as fast as others fade. Nature is the mirror of the Invisible One.—[Whitschel.]

The first fault man commits is to take theories for experience; the second to consider his own experience as that of all.—[Menzel.]

Where children are, is a golden age.—[Noveles.]

Between congenial minds, dissensions are most painful, as discords are the harsher the nearer they approach to concord.—[Jean Paul.]

Anger wishes the human race had but one neck, love but one heart, grief two tears, and pride two bended knees. [Ibid.]

Two things fill my mind with ever new and increasing admiration and veneration, the oftener and more constantly they occupy my thoughts—the starry heavens above me, and the moral law within me.—[Knat.]

Forgiveness is the finding again of something lost; misanthropy, a prolonged suicide.—[Schiller.]

There are moments in our life when we feel inclined to press to our bosom every flower, and every distant star, every worm, and every darkly imaged loftier spirit—and embracing of all nature like our beloved.—[Ibid.]

In his goods man paints himself. [Ib.]

Without humility, man is a perpetual lie.—[Gollert.]

Folly is the queen of the world; we all more or less wear her livery, her orders, her crosses, and her bells.—[Zimmer'n.

Intellectual and moral excellence are the two poles of the axis around which the globe of humanity revolves.—Herder.

Virtue is a flower which blooms in all climates.—[Œhlenschloger.]

Poetry is a butterfly on the flower of the world.—[Menzel.]

Envy and cavilling are powerless against true merit. A rushlight may be blown out but not a sun.—[Weisser.]

SIR ARCHY.

This famous horse has cleared for his proprietor, (independent of his achievements on the turf) $70,000. He is s ill living, but in the extremity of old age, (in the 30th or 31st year of his age.) His vigor is extinct. He has not shed his hair for several years, and it has grown to the length of two or three inches. A gentleman who has lately seen him, says that of all animals he is the worst looking, and would be the last taken for the most celebrated horse of the age. His owner treats him with all possible kindness, as it would be unpardonable indeed if he did not. Provender without stint, at rack and manger, and a soft and delicate bed, proclaim the Proprietor's gratitude. The door is left open to allow his egress and ingress at pleasure, but it is observed that Archy only comes out to drink, and having done so, immediately returns to his stable.

Except those of the finny tribes, it is conjectured that Sir Archy's posterity out-numbers that of any living animal. *Richmond Whig.*

Great Failure in Calcutta.—We are informed, says the Boston Centinel, that letters have been received in this city announcing the failure of the house of Alexander & Co. in Calcutta, for the enormous amount of $18,000,000. The effect of this will no doubt be severely felt by several mercantile houses in Europe. The establishment consisted of 7 partners, and upwards of 1200 clerks; on one floor were 12 counting rooms.

Indian Cure for Rheumatism.—The Indian first broke a hole in the ice sufficiently large enough to admit us both, upon which he made a signal that all was ready. Enveloped in a large buffalo robe, I proceeded to the spot, and throwing off my covering, we both jumped into the frigid orifice together. He immediately commenced rubbing my shoulders, back and loins: my hair, in the mean time, became ornamented with icicles; and while the lower joints were undergoing their friction, my face, neck, and shoulders were incased in a thin covering of ice. On getting released, I rolled a blanket about me, and ran back to the bed room, in which I had previously ordered a good fire, and in a few minutes I experienced a warm glow all over my body. Chilling and disagreeable as these matinal ablutions were, yet, as I found them so beneficial, I continued them for twenty-five days, at the expiration of which my physician was pleased to say that no more were necessary, and that I had done my duty like a wise man. I was never after troubled with a rheumatic pain.

A pattern for Duns.—A Tradesman wrote to a customer—"Sir if you will let me have the amount of my bill, you will *oblige me.* If not, I must *oblige you.*"

JACKSON HOTEL.

Liberty Point, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by unceasing assiduity, to merit a greater portion of patronage. He takes pleasure in stating, that he has just erected a splendid Hotel on the spot where he formerly lived. His table, as usual, shall be supplied with the luxuries of the market; and his Bar furnished with Liquors and Wines, not inferior to any Public House in the place. His Stables are also new, well supplied with the best provender, and attended by careful and skillful Ostlers. His charges will be moderate.

WADDLE CADE.

November 27, 1832. [8-tf.]

CHEAP AND NEW GOODS.

D. MURCHISON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that he has just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY WARE, GROCERIES, &c , which he offers cheap for Cash, at his Store in Mac Rae's new Brick Buildings, corner Store, west of R. Maynard & Co.'s Medicine Store.

Oct. 8. 1-tf

Boots and Shoes.

THE Subscriber has received a part of his Fall Stock, well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, consisting in part of

500 pair men's thick BROGANS and SHOES,
300 do. do. calf and kip do. do.
300 do. boys' thick and L. & B. do. do.
500 do. Ladies' Morocco Walking Shoes.
1000 do. do. do. Pumps, low price.

ALSO, constantly on hand,

Cotton and Wool Cards, Wrapping, Writing, & Letter Paper.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 6, 1832. 70tf.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having large and commodious Warehouses in a convenient part of town, and so situated as to be almost entirely out of all danger by fire, would attend to any business connected with the above line on the usual terms, and hopes, by reason of the advantages he may possess in point of security against that destructive element, and his own exertions to give general satisfaction in all cases where business is entrusted to him, to receive a share of public patronage.

HENRY HORN.

N. B. Country Merchants and others consigning Goods and Packages to my care from any of the Northern Cities, or any part of the Country, will meet with prompt attention in having them forwarded to any part of the State or the adjoining counties.

Fayetteville Jan. 1. 1833. (13tf.) H. H

25 Kegs cut NAILS assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by

J. MUNN.

March 13. 71tf.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the Store lately erected by Mr. Hooper, on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of Market Square, where he is now receiving and intends keeping constantly on hand, a good supply of the following articles.

Prime green COFFEE,
St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Orleans SUGAR,
Liverpool and Alum Salt,
Swedes and English Iron,
German and Blister Steel,
Molasses, Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nails, Powder, Shot and Lead,
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels,
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine,
Trace Chains, Halters and Weeding Hoes,
Drugs and Medicines,
Loaf and lump Sugar, Copperas,
Window Glass and Putty; Bellows, Anvils, Vises,
Sole and upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

CROCKERY, HATS AND SHOES.

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS, &c. &c.

Without further enumeration, his Stock comprises an assortment particularly adapted to the country trade, all of which he is disposed to sell at fair prices for cash or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market prices.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

N. B.—Any Commission Business will also meet with prompt attention. W. O. J.

October 9. 1-tf.

FISH.

20 Boxes prime Cod FISH.
For sale by A. KIMBALL.
November 13. [6 tf.]

12,000 Lbs. prime green Coffee,
10 hhds. Sugar,
10 do. Molasses,

Just received and for sale low for cash or country produce, by HENRY HORN.

January 15 15-tf

FRESH LIME.

200 Casks fresh Thomastown Stone LIME,
Just received, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 18, 1832. 11-tf.

HADLOCK'S Vegetable Powder for Diseases of the Lungs.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

The Subscriber

HAS just received on consignment, and offers for sale, Person street,

100 Casks fresh Thomastown LIME,
6 Hhds. good MOLASSES.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

December 10, 1832.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention,* and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

NEW GOODS.

C. P. MALLETT has just received his FALL & WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of

Super & common Cloths, Cassimeres & Sattinetts,
Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 16,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Ginghams,
French do., a variety of patterns,
Rowen Cassimere and Cantoon Cords,
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints,
Linen cambric and cotton Hdkffs.
Fancy palmerine and gauze do.
A general assortment of Drillings,
White, buff, and fancy Merscilles,
Circassian and Bombazets,
Cotton Ferrets and quality Binding,
No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes,
Gilburt's and Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains,
A good assortment of stock, plate and knob Locks and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manilla Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Saddles, Bridles and Valisses,
Seidlitz and soda Powders,
Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldoc, Preston Salts and Rose,
Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
Race and ground Ginger,
Pine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot,
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c. &c.

Nov. 20. 7tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS of every description, which is offered to the public at very reduced prices; having been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold extremely low. Merchants from the country, will do well to call and examine them. Among the Goods are super blue, black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixt Cloths, Sattinets, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Drillings, Merino, Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino Cloths, Brochelles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankeens, Moleskins, Bangup Cords, French Drills, Clark's spool Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, newest style, 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Parisian Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, Mull Jaconet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and Pelerines, lace Capes and Pelerines, 5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Shirtings and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 5-4 Irish Sheeting, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diaper, Merscilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hats, scarlet merino square and long Shawls, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

SILKS.

Gros-de Swiss, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Berlins, Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsnets, white, pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, rich Garniture and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, Nankin Robes, rich fig'd Silks, Barege and Palmerines, ladies' fancy Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c. &c., together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JNO. McARN.

April 24, 1832. 77-tf.

REMOVAL.

Dr. James H. Dickson,

HAS removed to the New Brick Building, on the East side of Green-street, directly opposite the Store of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son, where he offers for sale on reasonable terms, for Cash, or approved credit, a General Assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,
Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs,
Hatters' Materials,
Perfumery, &c.

October 15th, 1832. 2-tf

Just Received,

10 Hhds. prime SUGAR,
15 bags COFFEE,
60 kegs Nails and Brads,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
25 barrels Mackerel,
25 half bbls. do.
5000 lbs. choice Bacon, for sale by

CASWELL S. BRAY.

July 10. 88-tf.

SHOES, &c.

50 Cases now landing, consisting of a general assortment fresh from the manufactories, suitable for the country trade.

—ALSO—

200 Reams Wrapping Paper.

A. KIMBALL.

November 13. §6-tf.§

BONNETS and HATS.

1 Case Tuscan BONNETS,
1 do Belgian ditto.
2 do Misses, assorted.

—*Also*—

30 doz. Palm leaf HATS,

Received per Steam Boat Henrietta, and for sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 8, 1833. 14-tf.

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.

JOHN MUNN.

April 17. 76tf.

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of this County, a dark mulatto Negro Man, who says his name is Wm. Freeman, and that he is a free man. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 or 25 years of age. He has since acknowledged that his name is DEMPS, and that he belongs to Sam. Shaw of Wake County. The owner is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailer*

Fayetteville, Nov. 13. 6tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having commenced the above business, solicits a share of patronage. All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business appertaining to a general Commission Agency.

DANIEL DICKSON.

Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 21st 1832. 99-tf.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

P. DAILEY,

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, which consists of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware & Cutlery,
HATS, SHOES, IRON, HOLLOW WARE, &c. &c. &c.

All of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. Country Merchants and others, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. A good assortment of ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS, kept constantly on hand.

15th Oct., 1832. 2-tf

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, & HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

Oct. 1. 800-tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have purchased the Stock of Goods of Mr. *Duncan Smith,* and intend conducting the Tailoring Business under the Firm of

SMITH, McDONALD & CO.

two doors south of Market Square, where they request all to come and examine for themselves.

Their Stock consists of a very general assortment of Blue, Black and Olive Saxony CLOTHS, CASSIMERES assorted, superior quality, best plain and figured VELVETS, VESTINGS, CAMLETS, and all necessary TRIMMINGS, of the best kind. Also, a great variety of Sewing and Darning NEEDLES, BODKINS, ect. They pledge themselves to dispose of their Goods at the most moderate prices, and all Work entrusted to them will be done neatly and in a workmanlike manner.

DANIEL SMITH,
JNO. MAC DONALD.
ARCH'D JOHNSON.

June 5, 1832. 83-tf.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the said Act, *Give Notice,* That Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the said Company will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the 8th instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until farther notice.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT. } Commissioners.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1832. 79tf

FOR SALE,

119 KEGS WHITE LEAD, warranted pure,
102 Gall. Lamp Oil,
2000 lbs. Glauber Salts, 900 lbs. Epsom,
200 lbs. Chloride Lime,
1 bale Hops,
1 carboy Aquafortis,
1 do Sulphuric Acid,
7 Hampers Black Bottles,
Linseed, Train and Sweet Oil,
Glass 8x10 and 10x12, Putty in bladders,
Ink Powder and Liquid Ink, Maynard & Noyes',
Red and coloured wafers,
Syrup Sassaparilla and Liverwort,
Swaim's Panacea, (genuine,)
Indelible Ink,
Maccasar and Bear's Oil, (genuine,)
Peppermint and Boneset Lozenges,
Chlorine Tooth-wash, a very superior article for cleansing the Teeth, (genuine,)
Osborne's Superior Water Colours, in Maple and Mahogony Boxes,
Superior Hair, Clothes, Hatter's, Paint and White-wash Brushes,
Surgeon and Dentist Instruments, superior quality,
Hull's, Eberlee's and common Trusses,
Shop Furniture, Crucibles, Retorts, and evaporating Dishes,
Patent Medicines, (a large assortment.)

ALSO,

Almonds, Raisins, Filberts & English Walnuts.

R. MAYNARD & CO.

October 2. 800-tf.

NOTICE.

MR. DANIEL SUTHERLAND, is constituted my Agent for the collection of all Notes and Accounts due to me, with instructions to proceed indiscriminately, by legal process, against all who fail to pay on first application.

WM L. HAWLEY.

I OFFER for sale at my Store, three doors East of Market Square, Person-st., wholesale or retail,—

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Hog Skins,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Cochineal, Blue and Black Coach Lining Skins,
Facing, Padding and Shoe Lining Skins,
Common and Coarse Shoes, by the Case or retail,
Fine and Wool Hats,
Shoe Thread, and Black Varnish,
Men's Shoe Lasts, assorted,

Together with a general assortment of Groceries.

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST received, by the late arrivals, the following GOODS

Which we offer on very accommodating terms:-

10 Hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugars, bright and a good grain,
3 do. and 10 bbls. Copperas,
2 do. Jamaica 4th proof Rum,
30 bags high scented Rio Coffee,
20 do. Porto Rico do,
35 do. St. Domingo do.,
10 bbls. Jamaica do.,
10 Bags Pepper and Spice,
5 quarter Cassia Sweet Malaga Wine,
5 do. Marseilles Madeira do.,
3 do. Teneriffe do.,
50 Kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do. Apple Brandy, very prime,
Cotton Bagging, Saltpetre, Alum and Madder.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, October 22, 1832. [3-tf.]

HENRY HORN

OFFERS for sale, at the store recently occupied by Mr. W. Whitehead, East of the Planter's Hotel,

50 Bags prime green Coffee
10 hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar
10 do. prime retailing Molasses
3 do. Syrup for family use
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt
500 sacks do do
Alum, Cadiz and Blown do
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted
12 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted
Sheet and Hoop Iron
German, blistered and cast Steel,
75 sets Wagon Boxes
600 pieces Castings, assorted
1600 lbs. Cotton Yarn
1000 lbs. Bar Lead
40 bags buck and drop Shot
15 kegs Orange and Dupont's FFF Powder, Pepper, Spice, Race and Ground Ginger, Imperial and Hyson Tea, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Salt Petre, Alum, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Pearl Ash, Window Glass, Candles, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wool and Fur Hats, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine, Blue Wire, Trace Chains, Frying Pans, Spades and Shovels, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Stone Jugs, Bar Soap, and Starch,

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery.

Together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention; all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. The highest prices will be paid for country produce.

Nov. 6. 5-tf

For Sale—*For Cash or Produce,*

6 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 Bags Coffee,
50 Kegs cut Nails, assorted, from 4d to 20d.
Castings, a handsome assortment,
Heavy Trace Chains, Axes, Shovels, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wagon boxes, Swedes and English Iron, Copperas, Saltpetre, Madder, Indigo, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

AN ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE

Dry Goods,

MEN'S CLOAKS.

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

JOHN MUNN.

December 4, 1832. §9-tf.§

Notice to Travellers, FARE REDUCED.

THE Charleston Mail Coach, via Lumberton, Marion Court House, and Georgetown, leaves the Planter's Hotel every day at 2 o'clock P. M.

This Line has been greatly improved by the addition of new Coaches and several Teams of Horses. The time so arranged that Godfrey's Ferry and Pee Dee Swamp are crossed by day light: the Houses of accommodation are good.

Fare through $18. Apply for Seats, or further information, at the Planter's Hotel.

A. DOUGLASS, *Agent for the Proprietor.*

N. B. All Baggage and Parcels at the risk of the owners.

December 10. 10tf.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

JUST received an assortment of Leather TRAVELLING TRUNKS and BAGS.

For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

November 13. §6-tf.§

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

JEREMIAH KYLE, Jr.

HAVING purchased the entire stock of GOODS of James Kyle, intends to continue the

Dry Goods, Hardware & Grocery

Business, at the old Stand formerly occupied by James Kyle; where he will be receiving new Goods by every arrival from New York and Philadelphia. The former customers of James Kyle, and all others wishing to purchase Goods by *WHOLESALE* or *RETAIL,* will please call and examine for themselves.

March 25, 1833.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &C.

Just received per Steamer Jno. Walker.

20 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
20 barrels N. E. Rum,
20 do. unslacked Lime.

WILLKINGS & CO.

March 25, 1833. 25-tf.

FURNITURE, &c.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,

1 HANDSOME *MAHOGANA BUREAU,*
And a few dozen Flagg bottom and Windsor CHAIRS, For sale by

L. R. BRADLEY.

April 8, 1833. 27-tf

Gentlemen's Summer Pumps.

2 Cases Gentlemen's Summer Pumps, with tie and buckle, just received for sale, corner of Market square and Gillespie street, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

March 16. 24tf.

FOR SALE, at Wilmington,

400 sacks of 4½ bushels each of Liverpool SALT,
6000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
25 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
10 ditto, New Orleans,
80 ditto, Martinique Molasses, very good,
25 bbls. 4th proof Monongohela Spirits,
100 bags Cuba Coffee,
100 kegs White Lead.

LAZARUS & WHITMARSH.

Janaary 11, 1833. 15-tf.

Coffee, Molasses, &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA,

25 Hhds. New crop MOLASSES,
29 Bags Java Coffee,
10 barrels Cider, For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

February 5. 17tf.

Notice.

THE undersigned having sold his Stock of Goods to Mr. Wm. D. Clark, together with the remainder of the term of rent for his stand, those having claims against the undersigned will please present them for settlement, and those indebted to him will be good enough to call and settle the same. He will be found, during business hours, at the Counting Room of Mr. Clark.

A. W. HORTON.

Fayetteville, February 25, 1833. 22tf.

New Spring G

WE have received per Steam B and John Walker, and are large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardwa
lery, Cotton and Wool Cards and Dunstable Bonnets, W ter Paper, Blank Books & S Beaver, Roram & Palm-leaf Paints and Medicines.—

68 Bags Cuba COFFEE,
40 do Porto Rico do.
6 do Pepper and Spice,
51 boxes Tin Plate,
12 bundles Tinner's Wire,
6 boxes Gunpowder & You
25 do Window Glass,
12 casks Malaga and Madei
20 boxes bunch Raisins,
150 kegs Nails, assorted,
100 doz. Weeding Hoes,
35 bales Cotton Yarn, No.
20 cases Shoes,
2 ceroons Indigo.

Which we offer at wholesale or re advance.

April 23, 1833—29-6t

New Spring G

THE Subscribers are this day re their Spring supplies of

Staple and Fancy Dr
Ready Made Cl
HARDWARE & C
HATS and Sh
HATTER'S TRIMMINGS.

of all descriptions, &c. &c., the expected in a few days, and wh more general assortment than e at *wholesale* in this market.

With a view of making the S tention of Dealers generally, been made this Spring, much having been selected with ca terms, they flatter themselves to offer inducements making of their friends and the public they invite their attention.

HALL

In Store,

110 Hhds. prime retailing M
25,000 lbs. prime
300 kegs Nails,
Bar, hoop and she
Iron, brass and steel
Dye Stuffs and Pain
Together with a very general ry article in the Grocery Line.

HALL

April 21, 1833.

Cheese, &c.

10 Casks prime CHEESE,
1 hhd. Shell Barks,
30 boxes Herring,
Writing and Letter Pape
Just received and
THO. SAND

February 11.

NEW STORE—NE

Cheap for Ca

THE Subscriber begs leave to and the public generally, that old and well known Stand Mr. H L. Jones, at the corner and Gillespie street, where m times, a general and well sele

Boots and Sh

Fresh and direct from the Manufa ing of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Children's Boots and Shoes of all particularly for the town *trade,* Gentlemen are respectfully invited amine for themselves. Country M also do well to call and examine as my Stock is all fresh and good reduced. By strict attention to to merit a share of public patr consists in part, of the following Ladies fine prunella and seal

Bootees, Morocco Bootees
Misses' seal skin Bootees
Men's stout pegged Brogan
Ditto ditto sewed ditto
Ditto ditto ditto Shoes,
Ditto ditto pegged *ditto,*
Ditto fine calf sewed *ditto,*
Ditto ditto do do Shoetees
Ditto fine calf sewed Boots,
Ditto ditto nailed ditto,
Ditto stout pegged ditto,

HATS—Men's and boys fine and
ALSO, an assortment of traveling
FISH—A few boxes prime Cod F
SOAP—50 boxes No. 1 bar S
A few boxes perfumed
CARDS—Whittemore's No. 10
No. 6 wool,
ALSO, writing and letter Paper.

L. R.

Fayetteville, March 2.

Five Dollars R

STRAYED or stolen from the 6th instant, a Hound DO marked as follows: black back tail tipped with white, half r low specks over his eyes, and end of his right ear. The above ven, with thanks for the Dog will lead to his recovery.

JNO.

February 26.

JUST RECE

By Steamboat He

50 Bags Prime Coffee, for
THOS. SA

March 25.

NEW SPRING

THE Subscriber is now receiv ply of FANCY DRY GOODS New York and Philadelphia, sale at his usual low prices for c

H. C

Fayetteville, Feb. 26.

Nails.

Just received from the Boston

100 kegs NAILS, assorted,
For sale by
THO. SAN

February 19.

Cape Fear Navigation

DIVIDEND NUMBE

NOTICE is hereby given, Th two per cent., or one Dol the Capital Stock of said Compa the Office of the Treasurer, on next.

GEO McNEILL, Agent

Fayetteville, March 19, 183